THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 22, 1845.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

It is said, by the Philadelphia Ledger, on authority of an officer of the United States government, to be the intention of the President to give orders to our naval commanders to treat as pirates—that is to hang—all the foreigners who may be taken on board of Mexican privateers.

There are many objections to this, a few of which we will state.

In the first place while we object to the employment of foreigners by Mexico, our own navy and army abounds with them. These, at least, we should expose to similar treatment if unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the enemy. This might, perhaps, be braved if the vengeance of Mexico were alone concerned, but are we quite sure that the war will end with her?

In the next place, such a practice would be at war with the principles for which the last war with Great Britain was fought, viz: "that the flag shall protect those who sail under it, and that every nation has a right to say whom it shall adopt as citizens."

Will any temporary advantage which the hanging of foreigners, sailing under the Mexican flag, would give us, compensate for the repudiation and abandonment of this great and truly American principle—so conformable to our position and circumstances, and in defence of which we have already waged a bloody and successful war. Is the triumph of this principle, obtained at such cost, to be sacrificed for the sake of securing a little vantage ground over so contemptible an adversary as Mexico.

We say nothing of the disgrace which such a discrepancy between our professions and practice would bring upon us, for about that such men as Mr. Robert J. Walker, who, it is said, directs the executive councils, may very well be supposed to care nothing. But we think that even on the score of policy, this proposed hanging of prisoners ought to be refrained from.

The men who will compose the crews of the Mexican privateers, (should letters of marque be issued,) will be, for the most part, a set of desperadoes, the offscourings of the jails, fugitive criminals, who hold their lives cheap, and who, to a great extent, are already engaged in the slave trade. We have declared that *piracy;* all the world, almost, unites in punishing those that engage in it; but that does not deter them, and it will not prevent them from engaging in the far more profitable, and, to them, attractive practice of plundering rich and unarmed merchantmen. In this new business they will have the advantage, too, of having but one antagonist, who cannot well be everywhere. The nations, ourselves amongst the number, which denounce the slave trade as piracy, support privateering as legal and proper; as part and parcel of the law of nations. No people have been more largely concerned in it than our own, and none would more readily again resort to it if the war were with Great Britain, instead of Mexico.

It follows, that in a war against American commerce, that the Mexican privateers will not, as in the slave trade, meet with either let or hindrance from other powers. They would witness the capture of our merchantmen with the utmost indifference, and we may esteem ourselves fortunate if they do not sometimes aid, by information and succor, our enemies.

What we would arrive at is this: That as these men do not refrain from the slave trade because we have called it piracy, much less likely it is that they will be deterred from privateering, because, for the occasion, we choose to put it in the same category. Indeed, if *they* were consulted upon the terms on which they would choose the war to be conducted, we do not doubt it would be upon the plan of no quarter, (for we are not to suppose that the hanging is to be all on one side,) which, it is said, the President is about to adopt. Privateers of this stamp would run all risks themselves, rather than weaken their crews by guarding and sending into ports prisoners.

Such men as we have described are entitled to no sort of consideration for themselves; but the effect of hanging them, in our opinion, would be more effectually to sweep our commerce from the seas than anything else that could be devised.—Our merchantmen are many and unarmed; privateers few and armed. If death to prisoners is to be the rule---and it would come to that if the plan proposed is carried out,---twenty valuable American lives would be sacrificed for one of these worthless desperadoes; and, after a certain number of horrors, the sea would be comparatively deserted. An effect would be produced by a few score privateers which the most powerful navy, waging war on the old plan---quite barbarous enough ---could not have brought to pass. So long as life is safe, property will be risked, because it can be insured; but men will not readily risk both life and property, and our trade would be transferred to those nations whose flag is respected.

We trust that the intimation upon which we have been commenting, like the official organ's announcement of a determination to occupy Oregon, is mere bluster. But the administration is capable of any folly, and has already done so much to degrade us as a nation, that it may be capable even of this.

☞ The *Chroniele* pronounces the charge we make against it of violating its neutrality, as "false and ungenerous," and says it needs no other answer than "silent contempt." We are perfectly willing to leave the decision of the question to the political public, which generally comes to a correct decision in such matters. But it would have been quite as much in accordance with a neutrality which is *real*, and not merely *professed*, for that paper to have explained how the publication of a letter making a "false and ungenerous" attack upon two of the Whig candidates, and indulging in most ridiculous glorification of certain "Native" speakers, can be made to tally with a neutral position. To-morrow we will publish the strictures of a mechanic of Elizabeth on a similar veracious letter, published in the "American Eagle,"---and which was written probably by the same correspondent whose magniloquent epistle adorns the pages of the neutral Chronicle.

It is an old trick of our enemies, the Locofocos, to afford all the indirect aid possible to every faction which breaks off from the Antimasonic and Whig party; and in no way can they do it more effectually than by such flattering on one hand, and attacks on the other, as the Chronicle publishes. If the Chronicle thinks that the gross slander it circulates, from the mouth of a "Native" speaker, that Messrs. Bigham and Hilands had "knowingly, wilfully, and intentionally," (we use the language we find in the letter in the Chronicle,) voted so as to give a "decided advantage to those who are in favor of thrusting the Bible out of the Common Schools," is maintaining a neu-neutral position, then we know not what neutrality is.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

GREAT EXCITEMENT AT LEXINGTON!

Cincinnati and Louisville papers bring us accounts of a great excitement in Lexington, in relation to the "True American," Cassius M. Clay's paper. On Thursday of last week a meeting, composed of but few persons, was held, and a letter addressed to Mr. Clay, asking him to discontinue his paper. He replied in a manly strain, giving a positive refusal; and published the correspondence, with a history of the affair in a hand-bill, or extra. This did not tend to allay the excitement, and a meeting was called on Friday, at 3 o'clock, when it was expected the office would be demolished. In anticipation of that event, Mr. Clay made his will, armed himself, and repaired to his office, to which he had sent a bed, being too sick to sit up long at a time. The meeting however passed off without any outbreak, after passing resolutions denouncing Mr. Clay, and calling a Mass Meeting, to be held on Monday. A writer from Lexington says the excitement is very great, and that the meeting on Monday will be tremendous. The Louisville Journal, of Monday says:

"Cassius M. Clay has issued another handbill calculated to allay excitement. It defines his position clearly in regard to emancipation and indicates a disposition on the part of Mr. Clay to discuss the matter in future with due temperance. A compromise has no doubt been made and a very acceptable one to the mobocrats."

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CONVENTION.

The deep interest which the citizens of Pennsylvania have in the extension and final completion of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, ought to prompt them to make every effort in their power to induce our next Legislature to pass a law granting to the company the privilege of carrying their work through this State. If such grant be given, then we may expect to see the road taken to Pittsburgh—and whatever benefits are to be derived from its construction, will be shared by Pennsylvania. But, in order to attain this object, there must be concert of action—and to that end, we would suggest to the friends of the measure in the southwestern counties—say, Bedford, Somerset, Westmoreland, Allegheny, Washington, Fayette and Greene, and the counties adjoining—the propriety of holding a convention of delegates at some suitable place, in September or October.

What say the friends of the Railroad to the suggestion!—*Somerset Herald.*

We like the above suggestion, but would propose that the privelege to send delegates be extended to the midland counties, and to Philadelphia, or to all the counties who choose to send delegates. We pledge Allegheny county and Pittsburgh to be on the ground with their representation. That the suggestion may be carried out let the citizens of Somerset hold a meeting, resolve to hold a Convention and invite their sister counties to join. The thing can and we believe ought to be done.

MEXICO—THE UNITED STATES.

The Washington Union of Tuesday morning contains the following later intelligence from Mexico. The news comes by way of Pensacola, but by what vessel we are left to guess. There was, as yet, no actual declaration of war against the United States. The discrepancy in the dates at the beginning and end of the official Mexican document arises, doubtless, from a typographical error:

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Letters and papers from Mexico were received last evening, via Pensacola, at the Department of State. We have been politely favored with the following paper, translated from the "Diario del Gobierno" of Mexico, of July 21.

Translation of a report addressed by the Minister Foreign Affairs of Mexico, to the Chamber of Deputies on the 26th of July, 1845.

The supreme government, after attentively examining the affairs of Texas, and the annexation of that department to the American Union: after weighing carefully all the evils which the republic may suffer therefrom, if its offended honor and the integrity of its territory, thus seriously endangered, should not be vindicated by the means and in the form established by the law of nations—has decided, with the unanimous consent of the council, upon the painful extremity of a war with the United States. Although this resolution, resting upon clear and acknowledged justice, and provoked by a series of grievances not to be borne without disgrace, has long since been indicated, and is conformable with the repeated demands of the nation; yet the government could not but reflect upon the responsibility involved by such a measure, and on the evident circumstance that, as the election of a constitutional president, and the establishment of a new administration, are near at hand, the chamber might consider it more natural to leave to that body a decision of a point of such transcendent importance. But the supreme government has not wished to appear, for a moment, less decided in favour of a just and national war, than it was disposed for a worthy and honorable peace.

The government continues to prepare the most efficient measures for recovering Texas, and for placing the nation in the attitude most proper for it. If it does not effect all that it desires, it certainly does all that it can; and the chamber should not doubt either its efforts or its patriotism. On this very day are prepared the financial measures which must, from their nature, precede the execution of the present initatory resolution.

The chamber will bear in mind the third part of the 34th article of the treaty of frendship, commerce and navigation with the United States. In the opinion of the government, it has already practised over and above all that is therein required.

In virtue of what is here said, and of the circumstances and documents communicated to the chamber relative to this important affair, and under the conviction that the facts to which the first article of the following resolution refers will be confirmed, his excellency the President, at a council of the ministers, and with their full assent, has been pleased to order me to address the chamber, in the following terms approved by the council:

Article 1. From the moment when the supreme government shall know that the department of Texas has annexed itself to the American Union, or that troops from the Union have invaded it, it shall declare the nation at war with the United States of North America.

Art. 2. The object of this war shall be to secure the integrity of the Mexican territory, according to its ancient limits, acknowledged by the United States in treaties from the year 1828 to 1836, and to insure the independence of the nation.

God and Liberty!—Mexico, July 21, 1345.

LUIS G. CUEVAS.

On the same day a proposition was submitted to the Chamber of Deputies by the Minister of Finance, for a law empowering the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars, either at home or abroad.

The report accompanying the proposition, (which we have not time to insert,) intimates that the funds are to be raised by extraordinary means—that is, by force. This proposition, with the accompanying report, will appear in the "Union" of to-morrow.

Foreign Items by the Hibernia.

In England the prevalence of cold, dam pweather continued to excite considerable anxiety concerning the coming harvests, and in consequence of the doubt thus created a marked rise had taken place in the Corn markets of the Kingdom. Within a month, Wheat had risen 12 to 14 shillings per quarter, and foreign Flour has decidedly improved. Some accounts represent the supply from the Baltic as likely to be less than usual. Cotton had declined.

The arrival of the Overland Mails brings later intelligence from China and the East. The Hong Kong *Register* contains an account of a mutiny on board the *Ariel*, on her way from Amoy to Hong Kong with about $100,000 of specie on board. In the afternoon Captain Macfarlane went below, being indisposed, to his cabin for rest. At half past eight the chief officer, Mr. Wilkinson, called to him in an unusual tone and told him he was "wanted on deck." On going up, the companion was found closed by the mate and gunner, who were each armed with a brace of pistols. They demanded that the Captain should run the vessel to Tuxapore, proposed to him to join them in converting her into a pirate, and offered to divide the money then on board. He refused to accede, although they told him that the crew were all with them. He endeavored to dissuade them from their scheme, but to no purpose, though they offered to spare his life. He was confined in his cabin until the afternoon of the next day, when the steward told him the Manilla men were not in the plot, but that they intended to rise upon the mate and gunner and regain possession of the ship. The Register says:—

About 10 o'clock they had matured their plans, and although without other arms than the rammers of the guns and their knives, they attacked the mutineers, at the same time enabling the captain to get on deck through a window, and arming him with the cook's axe. The fight was soon over, the mate being knocked down with a rammer, and also cut with knives; the gunner took refuge in the cabin, raising the hatch which covered the magazine, and threatening to blow up the ship, Captain Macfarlane had by this time got possession of a fowling-piece, one barrel of which was loaded; with it he fired and wounded the gunner in the thigh. The poor wretch cried out for mercy, but still threatened to blow up the ship. A lasso was got ready and thown over his head, with which the crew hauled him on deck and secured him. The mate died of his wounds. The gunner was brought here, and has been committed for trial, after an examination before Mr. Hillier, the acting marine magistrate. It is pleasing to state that after the affray was over, and the ship's course was again shaped for Hong Kong, Captain Macfarlane mustered up the crew, and offered up prayers and thanksgiving for their deliverence from imminent danger.

The French papers still continue their comments on the annexation of Texas. The *Courier* very strangely remarks that "the policy of the United States *backed by the French Ministry* had triumphed" over Mexico and England. It adds that England will doubtless acquiesce, though it thinks she will take occasion to revenge herself by taking high ground on the Oregon question. There seems to be considerable anxiety on the part of the Paris press, lest the course of the French government in regard to annexation should create dissatisfaction in the United States.

The *Journal des Debats* mentions, that during two days the Custom-house officers had seized in Paris English smuggled manufactures to an enormous amount. In one tailor's shop alone, a seizure of "macintoshes" to the amount of 20,000 franc was made.

The *Moniteur Algerien* of the 26th ult. announces, that Marshal Bugeaud embarked for Dellys on the 23rd, to take the command of the expedition directed against Ben Salem. The disarmament of the inhabitants of the Ouarensents and Dauara was still proceeding. Hadj-Hamet, the Aga of the French, on returning from the marriage of his son (with a young woman of Masouna,) was unexpectedly attacked in the defile of Meran by a party of Ibeahs, who killed the Aga and 12 of his followers, wounded 20, and dispersed the remainder. A detachment of 30 French spahis, given to the Aga by Colonal St. Arnaud, as an escort of honor, charged the enemy and attempted to recover the body of the Aga, but being overpowered by numbers, they retired, leaving five of their body on the field, and bringing off 13 wounded.

Marshal Bugeaud, on being informed of the treachery of the Ibeals, had decreed the transportation of the tribe to some distant part of the regency, and the confiscation of their territory. Colonel Pelissier embarked for Dellys on the 21st, and was to accompany Marshal Bugeaud in his expedition.

A terrible and most disastrous collision occurred on the Black sea on the night of the 11th of July. Two Turkish steamers, the Scutari and the Tidjahret, came into collision. The latter was struck between the forerigging and the engine, with a tremendous shock, and in the hurry of the moment, ignorant which vessel would sink, it was proposed to lash both together. This was not done, however, and the Tidjahret, dropping a mile astern, soon began to sink. Little could be done to rescue the passengers, of whom *one hundred and thirty-five* perished! About seventy swam to the Scutari and were saved.

As the Scutari approached the wreck she heeled over (the people on the deck, like wild maniacs, were visible in the moonlight,) and as the sea sucked her down—as the vortex of waters she formed in sinking almost made the Scutari spin round with the motion, there rose a scream of utter horror—a last scream!—which those who heard it will never forget. But more impressive still was the passive resignation of the Turks; they sat motionless muttering their prayers; neither by cry nor gesture did they manifest any consternation! In impassive silence—amid the shrieks of despair of Christians—the fatalists met their frightful doom. From the first shock to the sinking of the vessel not more than half an hour elapsed.

The captains of both vessels, as also the engineers, were *Englishmen*. They were perfectly aware of their proximity: it was a moonlight night; and nothing but the utmost carelessness could have caused the catastrophe.

A cabinet order of the King of Prussia decides that considering the number of seceders from the Romish Church is greatly increased, the use of the Protestant Churches may be granted them for the performance of divine worship.

The *Augsburgh Gazette* has the following paragraph concerning an alleged important accession of territory made by Russia on the North American continent—an accession said to be equal to a *third* part of Russia in Europe.

Some surprise was felt in St. Petersburgh when the Russian American Company a few years ago abandoned the fine colony of Ross, in the northern part of the peninsula of California, which soon after passed into the hands of the Hudson Bay Company: but what was the cause of this abandonment remained unknown. From the account given by one of their officers it appears that the Russian Company first took possession of Ross in 1812. The natural riches of this fertile tract of land, the favorable position of the harbor of Bodega, the neighborhood of the Spanish port San Francisco in New California, the immense forests of the surrounding country yielding excellent timber, and the boundless abundance of otters and sea-calves contained in the rivers, were all great enticements, and in the above year Herr Von Kusskoff, with 200 Russians and Kodjak Indians, formed a settlement on the banks of of the Bodega—An exterminating war was at once begun in floats made of seal skins on the sea-calves, beavers, otters, and other rare fur animals, of which the colony seemed so productive. They thus gradually gained, with the mere intention of profit, the trade of the whole colony and the neighboring port of San Francisco, and in a short time the company had made extraordinary progress in this branch of industry, and had founded an extensive trade with the Spanish settlements on the western coast of America, chiefly for cattle. The surface of the land is so fertile, that, with but little labor, it yields a most excellent crop, especially of wheat. Between 1820 and 1830, the colony was at its greatest prosperity; the basis of its population were Russians, around whom had gathered the aborigines, who being treated with the greatest mildness by the Russians, had become part of the colony. The situation of the fort of Ross, surrounded by gardens and bounded by woods of gigantic pines, is highly picturesque and imposing. The fort, for the country, is a very strong work; the outer enclosure is pierced with embrasures, and provided with carronades, and six heavy cannon are mounted on two hexagonal bastions. The harbor of Bodega is navigable for vessels of heavy burden, and well suited for their stay from April to October.

The Bey of Tripoli has declared war against the Bey of Tunis. A letter from the latter place, dated the evening of the 9th inst. announces that the Bey had just received both the declaration of war and the news of hostilities having already commenced on the frontiers of the two states.

From Santa Fe and Chihuahua.

The steamer Amaranth arrived last evening from Independence with Edw. J. Glasgow, Mr. Roussi, and several other Santa Fe and Chihuahua traders; they arrived at Independence on the 9th inst. in the remarkably short time of 26 days from Santa Fe and 46 from Chihuahua; their company consisted of forty men and ten wagons. Glasgow brought in $35,000 in specie, and Mr. Roussi, $15,000. They bring no news of importance from the Mexican country. The new Governor, who was appointed to succeed Armijo had not arrived. He was, however, daily expected at Santa Fe, and it is thought a considerable change would be made in the ministerial management of affairs in that quarter.

The intelligence of the annexation of Texas to the United States had not reached that portion of the province; the news would be carried into Santa Fe and probably first to Chihuhua by the outward bound traders, the foremost of whom were met at about ten day's travel of Santa Fe The provinces were comparatively in a state of quietude; but great excitement prevails throughout all Western Mexico in relation to the subject of war, which was the universal cry—and it is supposed by an intelligent gentleman who arrived in the present company, that upon the arrival of the caravans with the news of annexation, that they will be badly treated, if not attacked by open hostility, so great is the feeling even in Santa Fe upon this subject.

From the time the company left Chihuhua, until their arrival at Independence, they had most favorable weather for travelling—and in this long journey over the prairies, nothing transpired to hinder their progress; they encountered several tribes of Indians, but no hostile attempts were made by them; they also met four different companies of traders on their way out, numbering more than 100 wagons, and over double that number of men; they were all getting along smoothly. A great rush is made this season for Chihuhua; but few of the traders going out will stop at Santa Fe. Goods are much higher in the Californias, and sales more certain. The money brought in by this company, is the proceeds of sales effected in Chihuhua.—*St. Louis New Era, Aug.* 14.

Indian Fight.—We are informed by the officers of the steamer Amaranth, which arrived last evening from Council Bluffs, that on the 14th of July last a band of Ottos attacked and massacred four Indians of the Pawnee tribe, who were living among the traders and men in Government employment, on the south side of the Missouri and opposite the Bluffs. These murders were committed, it is said, in retaliation for the loss of some thirty-five Ottos in a skirmish which recently took place been the two tribes in the buffalo country.—It appears that a short time since a large band of Pawnees and Arrapahoes fell in with a party of Ottos returning to the river from their hunting ground; taking advantage of their supersohity of numbers and the most defenceless condition of the Ottos, they set to, and in a fight which they managed to get up, succeeded in killing about thirty-five of their number. The massacre at the Bluffs was an act of revenge on the part of the Ottos, and the tomahawk is again dug up to be used by both tribes; they have ever been and perhaps will ever remain, in hostile array to each other. The U. S. agent, who was absent at the time, returned to his post on the Amaranth, and when she left that point allwas quiet. The Agent for the Pottawatamies, Major Elliot, at Council Bluffs, came down on the Amaranth for the annuities of those Indians.—*St. Louis New Era, Aug.* 14.

☞ The Washington papers say that Reuel Elliott, who shot young Kendall, on Monday evening last, has given himself up to the authorities. The quarrel grew out of some insulting words.

Look out for the Scoundrel.—The Boston Atlas says there is in this city a scamp just from Canada, with a new lot of counterfeit and altered bills: $10's Connecticut Bank, Bridgeport; $2's, Dover; $1's and $2's, Northampton; $2's, Wrentham; $2's Fall River Union: $1's and $2's, Manufacturers', Rowley; and, probably, others, *too numerous to mention*—intending, no doubt, to drive a smart business.

☞ The Alexandria Gazette says, the cormorants are down again upon the Treasury. They snuff the carrion from afar. It was stated in the New Orleans Picayune of July 22nd, that the steamboat Undine "had been chartered as a *lighter* for the troops at Texas at *three hundred and fifty dollars a day*, for thirty days *certain*!" How many more days she will be employed by the Government upon the same moderate terms we do not pretend to know.

Missouri River.—The steamer Amaranth, down last evening from Council Bluffs, which place she left on the 8th inst., reports the water falling and the river in a most wretched condition for navigation above Lexington, and from there to the Bluffs the channel is seriously obstructed with sand bars, snags and brakes, and on the principal bars only a depth of three feet water below L., and from there to the mouth, the navigation is better; the channel has cut out, in a measure, and about 3½ feet were sounded on the most difficult places. The A. brought out a tolerable fair freight, and was drawing a little over three feet; her trip up was one of some length, having been out 18 days.—[St. Louis N. Era, Aug. 11

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 23, 1845.

Cassius M. Clay.—Our readers will not regret the room we occupy with an account of the attempt of the mobocrats of Kentucky to suppress Cassius M. Clay's paper. We consider everything connected with Mr. Clay's enterprise of great importance, as the entering wedge of freedom into the rock of slavery. His firmness and manly frankness have aroused the strongest sympathy in his favor, and any injury done him will call forth a tremendous feeling among the friends of freedom. We rejoice that the Whigs of Lexington had nothing to do with the attempt to muzzle the truth. We look for the Whig papers of that state to utter the sternest censure upon the mobocrats. The Louisville Journal has already spoken in condemnation of such proceedings; and its defence of the Liberty of the press and of speech.

☞ The Post editor denies that he wishes to make the Railroad a party question. We hope, then, we shall hear no more about the importance of supporting the Democratic ticket to help the Railroad cause. If the question is not made a party one, as it ought not to be, then it will not make any difference as far as that question is concerned, whether our delegates are Whigs or Locofocos, if elected on ordinary party principles. The Post has no hope of electing any part of the Locofoco ticket, unless Whig votes can be procured; and it knows no means of securing them except on the ground that Locofocos could do more for the Railroad than Whigs—forgetting that the Whigs will form at least a respectable minority of the Legislature, and that they would be irrecoverably offended at such a compromise of political principle for what is looked upon, (improperly so we admit) a local object. The Post should also recollect that other western counties as well as Allegheny, feel a strong interest in the Railroad, and that some of them will elect Locofoco delegates—Westmoreland and Green for instance. Cannot they exert a sufficient political influence, if such is necessary, upon Locofoco members, while the Whigs of Allegheny can exert a similar influence upon Whig members. If all the members from the Railroad counties should be Locofocos, how are the Whig members to be conciliated? We make these remarks, not because we believe any such influence necessary, but to answer the Post's argument on its own grounds. We trust the Legislature will have manliness and good sense enough to look at this great matter on its own merits, irrespective of party politicics—that it will ask, not what the political principles of the members from Allegheny are, but what will be the advantage or disadvantage to the state of passing this Road bill. If this is done the right of way will be granted. We say again, then, that we hope the Post will conduct the contest on ordinary political principles, and leave the road out of the question. If it does not it will do a great injury to the cause of the Railroad.

Copper Mining.—The New York Tribune gives accounts of the operations on Lake Superior, and says it is high time that New York Merchants and capitalists gave it their searching attention. "Already," says the Tribune, "arrangements have been made which will secure to Boston and to Pittsburgh a large proportion of the business and profits of smelting, refining, &c. with the vast and profitable return trade which is sure to flow back in the path of the mineral. New-York has thus far no interest in, no control over, these Mining operations, and the consequent demand for merchandize, which would naturally centre on New-York, is now finding its focus in Boston. Shall we suffer it *all* to go there?" We rather think New York is a little too late this time. Pittsburgh has secured the best mines, and Boston has control of the principal part of what are left. New York must be wide awake if it gets the advantage now-a-days.

Great Drought in the Western Reserve.—While the whole country, almost, is refreshed with pleasant showers, and the crops are abundant, we regret to learn that the Western Reserve counties, in Ohio, are still afflicted with a distressing drought, which has now lasted for some months. The grass is almost entirely cut off, and cattle are being driven to the west, or southern parts of the state. The Cleveland Herald states, that at Oberlin and vicinity the drouth continues with unbated severity, and the grasshoppers have done much injury. In portions of Summit, and most if not all of Portage county, the earth remains unmoistened, the fields presenting a bare and quite desolate appearance. In some sections of Portage myriads of grasshoppers have stripped fields of everything green, even to the leaves from apple orchards, and the bark from current bushes. Oats, potatoes, corn and grass, have suffered alike from their mischievous depredations. Such is the scarcity of fodder and bad prospect for wintering cattle, that some of the best and most extensive dairy farmers are disposing of their choice stocks of cows at from $5 to $6 per head. Others are clubbing together and making arrangements for wintering their stock abroad, and others contemplate purchasing corn in the Southern vallies of the State to carry them through the coming winter.

Iowa no State yet.—Late accounts from Iowa bring intelligence that enough returns have been received to render it nearly certain that the vote on the constitution has again rejected that instrument by several hundred majority. So there will be four Southern Senators added at the next session of Congress, if the annexation of Texas is consummated, and none from the North. Dodge is probably elected to Congress.

New Orleans papers of the 13th instant, regularly due last night, were received. There is no news from Texas or Mexico. The Bee has the following paragraph:

We understand that the two companies of the 7th Infantry, United States troops, stationed at Pass Christain, have received orders to be in readiness to move at a moment's warning. Their destination it is said will be the New State of Texas.

The Norfolk Beacon of Tuesday has the following paragraph:

It is rumored that orders have been sent by express vessels, to the Mediterranean Squadron, (which is the nearest) to repair to the Gulf of Mexico, and also to other naval stations, announcing an expected declaration of war by Mexico against the United States.

True American Extra,
Lexington, August 16, 1845.

TO A JUST PEOPLE

I deem it due to myself and the cause of the people, the constitutional liberty of my State, that I make a few explanations before the enemies of all these proceed to extremity, that they may be left without excuse in the estimation of all just men. I learned a few moments before 3 o'clock, that a public meeting was to be holden at that hour in the Court House, to take measures for the suppression of the publication of the "True American."

Immediately, as unwell as I was, I proceeded to the Court House to vindicate, as I shall ever be ready to do, the principles and policy maintained in that paper. I found about twenty individuals, including some two or three personal friends, who followed me in. I knew them all to be political, and three-fourths of them violent personal enemies. I saw but one so-called Whig, and he has been ever since the publication of the paper, one of my most violent opponents. I will give the names of these men hereafter to the public.

Two speakers proposed to dissolve the meeting, and Capt. Henry Johnson, a cotton planter, declared that although he was ever ready to act boldly upon this subject, he would not then, nor hereafter, take any action in regard to the True American, unless the Whig party also came up and incurred the same responsibility. Thomas F. Marshall said that he had regarded it as a public, not a private meeting, and that he conceived that the public dissatisfaction and excitement, were based upon the editorial published by me in the last "American," where I spoke of the consequences of the disregard of the principles of justice by the leading men of the Nation, and another person remarked that the dissatisfaction was also founded upon the opinion set forth by the leader in the last paper. Here several persons contended that it was a private meeting, upon which I started to leave the House, explaining to Mr. Marshall in passing, that a construction had been put upon my article which it never entered my head to convey, as any sensible man who will read the piece, will see, who knows the circumstances in which I am placed, having regard to common sense, the effectuation of my own purposes or the safety of myself and relatives, that I could never intend to give it.

It will be perceived by the reader of that article, that the whole piece alludes to National policy, and the loss of a high sense of justice in the administration of our National affairs, resulting from the influences of Negro Slavery upon the National action, even to the habitual violation of the Constitution; and I further meant to convey the idea in my elliptical manner, that in a country like ours, where suffrage is universal, and standing armies impossible, that those men who are drawing substance and power from the existence and extension of Slavery, at the expense of the interests of the great masses of the legal voters of this Union, who are now and have been sacrificed at the shrine of Slavery; that these men, the White millions (having no allusion whatever to the Blacks of the South) would in the course of time, when that poverty pressed upon them which Slavery had been most instrumental in causing, follow the example of their plunderers, and in turn plunder them. Such was the case in "France when the oppressed rose upon the Oppressor, and spared neither property, life or sex."

As to the Blacks, we have ever held in our printed arguments and in our secret opinion, that the Slaves, while the Union lasts, are utterly impotent for any very extensive mischief, even in the Cotton countries, and I regard the idea of insurrection in Kentucky, where there are about six Whites to one Black, as ridiculous, and only used by the Slaveholders as a bug-a-boo, to maintain the ascendancy of their power in the State; and even if an insurrection should take place, I feel myself as much bound, as any citizen in the State, to shoulder my musket to suppress it, and in the discharge of my duty I am not willing to admit that any person is more ready. With regard to the leader of the same paper, I said in the beginning that I intended to allow full freedom of discussion upon the subject of Slavery and I said for several weeks, at the head of my editorial columns, under my own signature, that I intended to allow under the editorial head also, great latitude of opinion, without comment.

Differing as I did in some important points from the writer of this article, who I repeat is a large Slaveholder, I intended to give my individual views on the same subject, in my very next number, which when given will put my enemies under the necessity of denouncing, when they denounce me, the immortal Washington, a name sacred to the lovers of liberty of all time and place. I had not expected in the abundance of my charity, that the most fallen men would have taken advantage of my helpless condition, arising from a long and painful illness, to sacrifice me when even in health I stood almost one man against a thousand. I tell these men, however, that they much mistake their man, and that if they do succeed in accomplishing their purposes and seal their triumph with my blood, that their banner of Victory shall wave over a violated Constitution, the grave of Liberty, and the impious defiance of the laws of God, and the moral sense of all mankind.

If I stood in defence only of my own right, I might be deterred from the unequal contest; but when I stand for the six hundred thousand free white citizens of my native State, allegiance to which, and her interests, concentrated by all republican principles in the majority of her people, I cannot lay down my arms. To my children, and friends wherever found, if I know myself, it shall never be said, at least of one citizen of Kentucky, that he preferred life, to honor and duty to his country. C. M. CLAY.

Thursday, Aug. 14, 1845.

Since writing the above handbill, I have received the following letter from the hands of Thos. H. Waters, on my sick bed, at my own house:

Lexington, 14th, Aug. 1845.

Cassius M. Clay, Esq.

Sir:—We, the undersigned, have been appointed as a committee upon the part of a number of the respectable citizens of the City of Lexington, to correspond with you, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to wait upon Cassius M. Clay, editor of the "True American," and request him to discontinue the publication of the paper called the "True American," as its further continuance, in our judgement, is dangerous to the peace of our community, and to the safety of our homes and families.

In pursuance of the above, we hereby request you to discontinue your paper, and would seek to impress upon you the importance of your acquiescence. Your paper is agitating and exciting our community to an extent of which you can scarcely be aware. We do not approach you in the form of a threat. But we owe it to you to state, that in our judgement, your own safety, as well as the repose and peace of the community, are involved in your answer. We await your reply, in the hope that your own good sense and regard for the reasonable wishes of a community in which you have many connections and friends, will induce you promptly to comply with our request. We are instructed to report your answer to a meeting, to-morrow evening, at three o'clock, will expect it by two o'clock, P. M., of to-morrow.

Respectfully, &c.
B. W. DUDLEY,
THO. H. WATERS,
JOHN W. HUNT.

To which I have made the following reply, which will be delivered to-day at the hour appointed:

Sirs:—I received through the hands of Mr. Thomas H. Waters one of your committee, since candle-light, your extraordinary letter.

Inasmuch as two of your committee and myself are not upon speaking terms, and when I add to this the fact that you have taken occasion to address me a note of this character, when I am on a bed of sickness of more than a month's standing, from which I have only ventured at intervals to ride out and to write a few paragraphs, which caused a relapse, I think that the American people will agree with me, that your office is a base and dishonorable one, more particularly when they reflect that you have had more than two months whilst I was in health, to accomplish the same purpose.

I say in reply to your assertion that you are a committee appointed by a respectable portion of the community, that it cannot be true.

Traitors to the laws and constitution cannot be deemed respectable by any but assassins, pirates and highway robbers.

Your meeting is one unknown to the laws and constitution of my country, it was secret in its proceedings, its purposes, its spirit, and its action, like its mode of existence, are wholly unknown to and in direct violation of every known principle of honor, religion or government, held sacred by the civilized world. I treat them with the burning contempt of a brave heart and a loyal citizen. I deny their power and defy their action.

It may be true that those men are excited as you say, whose interest is to prey upon the excitement and distresses of the country. What tyrant ever failed to be excited when his unjust power was about to be taken from his hands! But I deny, utterly deny, and call for proof, that there is any just ground for this agitation.

In every case of violence by the blacks since the publication of my paper, it has been proven, and will be again proven by my representatives, if my life should fail to be spared, that there has been special causes for their action independent of, and having no relation to the *True American* or its doctrines.

Your advice with regard to my personal safety is worthy of the source whence it emanated, and meets with the same contempt from me which the purposes of your mission excite. Go tell your secret conclave of cowardly assassins that C. M. Clay knows his rights and how to defend them.

C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, August 15, 1845.

Kentuckians:—You see this attempt of these tyrants, worse than the *thirty despots* who lorded it over the once free Athens, now to enslave you. Men who regard law—men who regard all their liberties as not to be sacrificed to a single pecuniary interest, to say the least, of doubtful value—lovers of justice—enemies of blood—laborers of all classes—you for whom I have sacrificed so much, where will you be found when this battle between Liberty and Slavery is to be fought? I cannot, I will not, I dare not question on which side you will be found. If you stand by me like men, our country shall yet be free, but if you falter now, I perish with less regret when I remember that the people of my native State, of whom I have been so proud, and whom I have loved so much, are already slaves.

C. M. CLAY.

Lexington, August 15, 1845.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal, who writes under the date of the 15th, gives the following further history of proceedings:

During the whole forenoon of to-day the popular excitement was very high. Many anticipated that the meeting of 3, P. M., would tear down the office of the True American. Clay, in anticipation of such an attempt, made his will, armed himself, and sent to his office (being too sick to sit up for any great length of time) a bed to be occupied by him during the day. At 3 P. M., I went to the court house and found it full. Beverley Hicks was in the chair. Mr. Waters, in behalf of the committee, reported C. M. Clay's letter, and offered a long preamble and a resolution which were read by the Honorable T. F. Marshall and unanimously adopted. The preamble was a warm rejoinder to Clay's handbill. The resolution was that a mass meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette be held at the court-house, on Monday next, at eleven o'clock, A. M., for the adoption of such measures as may be deemed expedient. The adjournment was quiet.

The meeting of Monday will be tremendous. What it will do I am of course unable to say. It may postpone ultimate action, but I think the almost universal impression is that it will resolve itself into a committee for the redress of grivances and demolish the "True American" office, though everybody understands that the editor will have to be killed first, and he is somewhat difficult to kill.

This is a most lamentable state of affairs. What effect the killing of C. M. Clay will have in the free States, in exasperating the Abolitionists and swelling their numbers, you can judge as well as I. A friend will give you an account of the doings on Monday.

The editor of the Louisville Journal also had information, on Monday last, that Mr. Clay had issued another extra which it was thought would allay the excitement

The Delaware County Murder.—About thirty-five of the "Indians" who were present at the murder of Steele have been arrested and are in jail. Great alarm exists among the down-renters and they are fleeing the country in all directions. Daniel Northrop, one of the Chiefs, and a number of his men are arrested. He and his associates were first arrested in a remote part of the county on suspicion, and discharged by a Justice for want of evidence to authorize their commitment. Shortly after they were seen by a traveler pursuing an obscure log road, who communicated the fact to some men working in haying.—They immediately left their scythes in the field, pursued and arrested them and brought them to Delhi. On the way, Northrop, knowing that he was known and that warrants were out for him in Delhi, and laboring under intense excitement, confessed that he was one of the Chiefs at Andes and said he expected to die.

☞ The Washington Correspondent of the New York Courier says:

"Mr. Buchanan, the Secretary of State, returned to his post on Wednesday evening, bringing with him a whole bevy of Pennsylvanians, among whom is Wilson McCandless of Pittsburgh. He has also since his return appointed a Chief Clerk of the State Department, there having been only an acting clerk since the departure of Mr. Calhoun. Mr. Derrick, an old clerk in the State Department, has been acting as chief clerk. The new appointed is a Mr. Triste, who was formerly Consul at Havana, and who is represented as a very highly accomplished man of much ability and talent. His wife, I am informed, is a grand daughter of Thomas Jefferson.

☞ The St. Louis papers make great complaints of the almost daily loss of slaves, who make their escape through Illinois to Canada.—Better give them up. Slavery is the great disgrace and shame of this age. It cannot, it ought not to be justified. It must come to an end sooner or later, and the longer the delay the worse for the slaveholder. There will be no peace in the country, no true sympathy and fellowship, between the North and the South, until the fo

...TTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 26, 1845.

☞We are glad to perceive that the Locofoco papers, with the Washington Union at their head, are—now that a war is all but declared—sobering down from their former braggart tone, to something like sense in their articles relative to Mexico. That power is no longer so utterly weak and contemptible that whatever she might do was of no consequence, and the like. "A war with Mexico," now cries the Union through endorsed correspondents "is viewed *too* lightly, in several respects. It will be very expensive, &c. * * * * "We have been induced to believe the Mexicans to be cowardly, &c. I am afraid we have trusted too much to this belief."

In the same vein the Post says that "we commenced the war of 1812 entirely unprepared; and the consequence was that we suffered very much during the first six months," &c. * * * "It is unwise to underrate the enemy, concede to him all the force he can claim, and prepare promptly to meet him."

This is all very true. But when we urged something of the same sort, a couple of weeks ago, the Post could not see in it any thing but a want of patriotic confidence in the ability of our present force to meet any emergency that might arise, even though it should be a collision with Great Britain. If we had ventured to intimate as the Post and Union now do, that even Mexico might prove a formidable foe, there would have been no end to the Post's horror at our want of patriotism, &c. But when was a demogogue ever consistent?

Fatal Casualty.—Yesterday evening, we are informed, a man whose name we have not learned, got into some difficulty with the hands working in a Brickyard on Boyd's Hill above Kensington. They chased him and he attempted to run down the hill near Dam No 1, but unfortunately he fell and was killed. The face of the Hill along there is precipitous.

☞Charles Avery and A. M. Howe, Esqrs., have got home from their expedition to the Copper Mines of the Pittsburgh Company on Lake Superior. Both are largely interested as stockholders.

ANTI-RENT TROUBLES.

The New York Tribune, of Friday last, learns by a gentleman direct from Delhi, that a strong mounted posse left that place on Tuesday, in a North-Easterly direction, and was reinforced at Roxbury, so as to make it at least two hundred men, while a similar force was preparing to join it from Green County. Its destination was understood to be Blenheim, Schoharie Co. where it was reported that Scudder, the 'Indian' Chief at Andes, lay concealed, with one or two of his confederates, and where a concerted and formidable resistance to their capture was apprehended. The posse set out fully armed, and anticipating a collision. We trust this expectation will be disappointed.

Delhi is a camp, full of prisoners and guards with two hundred men constantly under arms. The deepest exasperation against the Anti-Renters still prevails there.

The Delhi Express of the 20th states that forty-one prisoners have been brought in, 15 of whom have been fully committed as accessaries to the murder, among which number it will be seen is Earl, the author of the fatal affair; 7 having been discharged, the proof against them not being sufficient to hold them; and the remaining 19 are yet to be disposed of.

The Ontario Repository says:

"There is a rumor that something of an anti-rent fever exists in Steuben County. We learn that an officer employed in serving process in behalf of the agent of the Pulteney estate, against one of the tenants in Prattsburgh, was resisted last week by a body of men in disguise, and compelled to desist. We hope the rumor is unfounded; but if true, we hope the people of Steuben will suppress any farther demonstration of that nature. They owe it to themselves, to their sister counties, and to the state at large, to vindicate the law triumphant.

Trinity Church, New York.—This is probably the most splendid and costly church in the United States. From an article in the New York Express we glean the following particulars:

	FEET.	INS.
The out-and-out length of Trinity is	192	"
Inside, without the tower,	" 138	6 "
Breadth, outside	" 84	"
do inside	" 72	"
do nave (body inside of the pillars)	36	"
Height do	67	6
Depth of the chancel	33	6
Height of Tower to cornice	131	"
do " do, spire and cross	284	"

The tower is a massive and ponderous structure, built from base to apex, of solid blocks of stone.

Trinity Church is to contain 142 pews, capable of accomodating some 800 persons. These pews are all to be within the nave of the church; that is, inside the pillars. There are no galleries. The aisles, which are spacious, will contain room for a large congregation, and the pews, there, are to be (at least a large proportion of them,) free.

Slave Case.—A colored man named Wm. Dorsey, was brought before Judge Lewis on Saturday, charged with being a fugitive slave. It having been conclusively established that he had escaped from slavery, and that the present claimant was his owner, the Court, in compliance with the law, directed him to be surrendered to his owner who resides in Maryland.

Dorsey has been for several years employed at one of the Furnaces of Clement B. Grubb, Esq. had sustained a good character, and had been married since he came to this county. With a liberality of the noblest kind, on learning that Dorsey was remanded to perpetual slavery, Mr. Grubb came forward and purchased his freedom for $600.—*Lancaster Journal.*

Counterfeiter Arrested.—A man calling himself Wm. Brooks who arrived at the Exchange yesterday, Sunday, as he states, from Gennessee Co. N. Y., but is a resident of the west, was arrested for attempting to pass $350, believed to be counterfeit, at the office of Wm. Larimer, broker of this city. Three of the notes are for fifty dollars each—New York Safety fund, Lewis County Bank, dated Martinsburg, June 8, 1844—signed L. R. Lyon, President, S. D. Hungerford Cashier and endorsed on the back, counter signed, P. Hoffman, Register. Ten other notes of $20 each, N. Y. Safety Fund Seneca County Bank, dated August 1st and October 7th, 1844, signed D. S. Skoats, Pres. and Wm. V. J. Mercer, Cashr., and countersigned on the margin by E. Sloan, Register.

There was found also in his possession a genuine note of $10. His baggage consisted of a valise which contained no other clothing than a few new shirts. He wore a suit of good clothes, all apparantly new and is a young man 26 or 28 years of age. In default of bail required by the Mayor, he was committed.—*American.*

The Shooting Case in Washington.—The preliminary examination of the case of Elliot, for shooting young Kendall, was brought to a close yesterday afternoon. The question was whether Elliot could be bailed. We have the following report of the decision, this morning, by "Morse's Magnetic Telegraph:

"The magistrates will take $3000 bail in the case of assault, but none in case of shooting Kendall. Elliott was returned to jail."

THE LEXINGTON OUTRAGE!

We have given our readers a concise history of the cowardly conduct of the citizens of Lexington and vicinity, which has resulted in the illegal seizure of the printing materials of the "True American," and sending them out of the state. But there are many things with regard to the transaction which our readers ought to know, as all these events will have a bearing, more or less remote, upon the final settlement of the slave question in this country.

The first handbill issued by Mr. Clay we have published. To this the Committee replied in a lengthy article, in which they complained of an article in Mr. Clay's last paper, in which was contained the following paragraph:

"Slavery, the most unmitigated, the lowest, basest, that the world has ever seen, is to be substituted forever for our better, more glorious, holier aspirations. The constitution is torn and trampled under foot; justice and good faith in a nation are derided; brute force is substituted in the place of high moral tone, all the great principles of national liberty which we inherited from our British ancestry are yielded up, and we are left without God or hope in the world. When the greathearted of our land weep, and the man of reflection maddens in the contemplation of our national apostacy, there are men pursuing gain and pleasure, who smile with contempt and indifference at their appeals. But, remember, ye who dwell in marble palaces, *that there are strong arms and fiery hearts and iron pikes in the streets, and panes of glass only between them and the silver plate on the board, and the smooth-skinned woman on the ottoman.* When you have incited at virtue, denied the agency of God in the affairs of men, and made rapine your honeyed faith, tremble, for the day of retribution is at hand, *and the masses will be avenged.*"

This was certainly very imprudent language, and liable to great misconstruction; and Mr. Clay says a construction has been put upon it which he never intended.

The second handbill which Mr. Clay issued, in which he explained his plan of emancipation, and which was calculated to give no offence, and his third handbill put forth on Sunday, we have not seen. Neither of them have been published in any of our exchanges. The Louisville Journal says, that in the third handbill Mr. Clay reiterated most strongly his previous protestations, that the language of his newspaper had been grossly misrepresented.

On Monday morning Mr. Clay published his fourth handbill, which breathes a most conciliatory spirit, couched in the mildest language:

Lexington, August 18, 1845.

The chairman of the public meeting assembled to-day, will please lay before it the following communication.

Fellow-Citizens of Lexington and County of Fayette: Being unable, from the state of my health, to be present at your meeting, and even unable to hold a pen, having been sick thirty-five days with the typhoid fever, I dictate to an amanuensis a few lines for your just consideration.

Having been the unwilling cause, in part, of the present excitement in my county, and feeling, as I do, respect for the safety and happiness of others as well as my own, I voluntarily come forward and do all I conscientiously can do for your quiet and satisfaction. I treated the communication from the private caucus with burning contempt, arising not only from their assuming over me a power which would make me a slave, but from a sense of the deep personal indignity with which their unheard of assumptions were attempted to be carried into execution. But to you a far differently organised body, and a constitutional assemblage of citizens—I feel that it is just and proper that I should answer at your bar; and as I am not in a state of health to carry on an argument or vindicate properly my own rights, I shall voluntarily, before any action is taken on your part, make such explanation as I deem just and proper.

During my sickness, my paper has been conducted by some friends. The leading article in the last number, which I am told is the great cause of the public disquietude, I have never read, because at the time it was put to press I could not have undergone the fatigue of reading such a paper through. Although it was read over to me at the time, yet I am fully persuaded now, that had I have been in health, it would not have been admitted into my columns. But I felt the less hesitancy in admitting it, because it has been my avowed policy heretofore to admit free discussion upon the subject of slavery, by slaveholders themselves, and the author of this article is largely interested in that kind of property. You have seen before this time that the course of policy which I commend, myself, to the State, is widely different, in many essential points, to this author's views. The article written by myself, and published in the same paper, was written a few days after the leader was in type, and which has also been the cause of so much dissatisfaction, the justice of which, to some extent, I am willing to acknowledge. I assure you upon the honor of a man, it was never intended to mean, or to bear the construction which my enemies have given it. I was pursuing the reflections of my own mind, without thinking of the misconstruction that could be put upon my language.

Had I been in the vigor of health, I should have avoided the objectionable expressions, for by sharply guarding against the cavils of my opponents, I would best guard, at the same time against anything which could be considered of an incendiary character. I cannot say that the paper, from the beginning, has been conducted in the manner I could have wished. The cause of this, it is not now necessary for me to mention.—Satisfied, however, from past experience, that the free discussion of the subject of slavery is liable to many objections which I did not anticipate, and which I had allowed in an excess of liberality, arising, no doubt, from the fact that I had been denied the columns of the other presses of the country myself, I propose, in future, very materially to restrict the latitude of discussion. I shall admit into my paper no article upon this subject for which I am not willing to be held responsible. This, you perceive, will very much narrow the ground; for my plan of emancipation, which I put forth a few days ago, is of the most gradual character. My other views, put forth there also, are such as, I learn, are not at all offensive to the great mass of our people. By this course I expect to achieve two objects, to enable me to carry on the advocacy of those principles and measures which I deem of vital importance to our State, without molestation, and without subjecting the people to the apprehensions and excitement which are now unhappily upon us. You may properly ask, perhaps, why was not this thing done before? I reply that I did not foresee any such consequences as have resulted from a different course. The denunciations of the public press on both sides, I conceived, and I am still of the same opinion, arose from the desire to make both parties political capital. And you will see also, when the excitement is worn off, that there have been many selfish purposes sought to be accomplished at the expense of your peace and mine, by men who are professing to be actuated by nothing but patriotic motives.

Having said thus much upon the conduct of my paper, I must say also, that my constitutional rights I shall never abandon. I feel as deeply interested in this community, as any other man in it. No man is, or has a connection, more deeply interested, in the prosperity of this State than myself. You ought not, you cannot, if you are as just to me as you are to yourselves, ask me to do that which you would not do. I know not in reality, what may be the state of public feeling. I am told it is very much inflamed; I, therefore, directed my publisher, after the publication of to-morrow's paper, to exclude all matter upon the subject of slavery, until, if my health is restored, I shall be able myself to take the helm.

My office and dwelling are undefended, except by the laws of my country—to the sacred inviolability of which I confide myself and property; and of these laws you are the sole guardians. You have the power to do as you please. You will so act, however, I trust, that this day shall not be one accursed to our county and State.

Your ob't serv't., C. M. CLAY.

Previous to publishing this conciliatory address, Mr. Clay had directed all the arms designed for the defence of his printing establishment to be removed; doubtless being unwilling to expose the lives of his friends in a struggle in which his own health prevented him from bearing a share. The materials of his office, as our readers have been informed, were quietly and peaceably, though illegally, and in defiance of justice and constitutional rights, taken possession of by a legal assembly exercising illegal rights, and the paper is for the present suspended.

All accounts from Lexington represent Mr. Clay's situation as exceedingly precarious. The excitement had completely prostrated him, and one account says that the physicians despaired of his life.

No good citizen can look upon this whole affair without feelings of pain and indignation, and without feeling that the conduct of the citizens of Lexington has been *cowardly* as well as illegal They have not only succeeded in destroying the liberty of the press, but their own reputation also. They chose a time in which to do it, which must ever cover them with contempt and disgrace. Had Mr. Clay been well, and possessed of his ordinary physical and mental powers, and they had succeeded in silencing him, they would have been guilty of illegal conduct to be sure, but their courage and manliness would have been unimpeached. Instead of that they waited until their victim was completely prostrated, in body and in mind, and to all his reasonable concessions and appeals for delay, they turned a deaf ear.—They have thus accomplished a cheap victory it is true, but have also earned for themselves a very unenviable reputation.

The opinions of the press will be looked for with some interest. We quote from a few of the principal papers. The *Louisville Journal* utters no uncertain voice, and merits the respect of the country for its able and prompt defence of the liberty of the press. We take a few extracts:

"The Lexington Disturbance.—The suppression of the 'True American' by the people of Lexington and the surrounding country, and the manner in which it was effected, are acts of which we are compelled to disapprove. We never will sanction the exertion of mob-power in any instance. Ours is a country of laws. Freedom of speech and action are to be restrained only by law. Whenever the safe exercise of these privileges is made to depend upon the sufferance of the populace, their value becomes insignificant, the majesty of the law degraded, and, sooner or later, licentiousness will supplant sound morals. If, on account of the absence of legal restriction, an individual chooses to pursue a course of action annoying to the community in which he dwells, we think it is better, temporarily, to suffer the evil, than to set the bad example of taking its summary punishment into hands entitled to no legal power of restraint."

"We are at no loss to determine the effect of the disturbance at Lexington upon the feeling in Kentucky. Few will go further than to disapprove, as we do; a few will openly and violently denounce the Fayette people under all the circumstances of the case; and few will fully approve of all that was done. But the rational and temperate discussion of the question of ultimate emancipation will not be checked even by this popular outbreak. Many of the best minds of the State are engaged with the question, and they *will* express freely their opinions, and act freely upon them. *We must make up our minds to meet that question, for no human power can stop it.* We hope earnestly that the discussion will be conducted everywhere temperately; that every plan to rid Kentucky of slavery will be examined cautiously and with judgment; that public opinion will be fairly elicited so as best to promote the public good. We do not believe that Kentucky can yet have reached that point at which men should be afraid to speak, write, and publish touching the disposition of our slave population. We have ever looked forward to a day when Kentucky should hold within her boundary no bondman, and we hope to live to see the light of such a day.

"If we have fallen upon times when the freedom of speech and of the press should be shackled lest servile war ensue, the sooner we adopt measures to remove an evil which disturbs our peace, destroys confidence in our security, and awakens a whole community to arms, the better for ourselves, our children, and our Commonwealth. In this particular community we know that there is considerable feeling on the subject of gradual emancipation and a desire to bring it prominently before the State among the political questions deserving attention. We expect to discuss it and to admit to our columns well written communications upon it on both sides. We deprecate all incendiarism, demagoguism and radicalism, and we hope the Legislature will provide some remedy to guard against wanton and incendiary publications, designed to stir our slaves to mutiny; but we favor now and shall always favor every attempt to ameliorate our social condition, to add to the prosperity of the State, and to knit the bonds of the National Union more closely, when such attempts are made with dignity and moderation."

In reference to Cassius M. Clay, the editor of the Journal says,—"We believe him to be incapable of baseness, and, in all manly qualities, far to excel some who are most busy in denouncing him." The illness of Mr. Clay, the Journal adds, only saved the shedding of blood:

"That no blood was shed in the execution of the will of this meeting was, without doubt, owing to the illness of Mr. Clay, who was confined to his bed by a fever, and pronounced by his physicians in danger of losing his life. Had he been in health, we have no idea he would, unresistingly, have suffered his property to be removed without his consent, and his attempt to protect it would probably have cost the lives of many. Thus, by the interposition of Providence only, is our State saved from the disgrace of having blood spilt by the hands of a popular assembly! Reflecting men will disapprove of the temper of Mr. Clay and the tone of the True American; but they will say that his concessions and promise of a better temper and spirit should have disarmed the committee, and, especially, when it was asserted, that, if the meeting would permit the property to remain untouched, the publication should cease."

The *Cincinnati Gazette* pronounces the outrage "high-handed and terrible."

"Viewed in any light—either as a declaration that freedom of discussion shall not be tolerated in the Slave region, or as regards its consequences upon the Free States—and it cannot be too harshly censured. The blood of freemen will tingle in their veins as they hear of it, and the indignation of patriots be roused as they realize the tyrant sway of the pro-slavery power. If a freeman under the constitution and laws may not speak out his thoughts, what is his freedom worth! If *for* speaking out he shall be crushed by a lawless mob, where the difference between this and other despotism?

"Seed sown thus in the storm shall ripen, and be reaped amid the whirlwind God never yet tolerated such wrongs without bringing home to the perpetrators of them a fearful retribution. That retribution will come. Where, or when, or how, we know not; but history has written out this decree from the beginning of all time, and there are no criminals high or low, rich or poor, who have escaped it, or who can escape it, or who ought to escape it.

"But we forbear. A few days will furnish us with all the facts, and, as a part of the history of the day, we shall record, if we do not offer further comment upon them. They certainly will merit the solemn attention of the American people."

The *Cincinnati Atlas* denounces the conduct of the people of Lexington in strong terms:

"Now let the self-called respectable people of Lexington, and other citizens of Kentucky who united in this disgraceful transaction, attempt to disguise this affair as they may, and to gloss it over by saying that the meeting was *orderly, respectable,* &c.; the whole of their proceedings were contrary to law—in violation of the liberty of the press—marked by violence—and characteristic in all particulars of a mob.

If Mr. Clay had violated the laws of the land, he was amenable to them. If not—if there was no law to reach him—it is but a very short time before the meeting of their Legislature, when his offences could easily be embodied into a penal enactment—for the violation of which he could be prosecuted in the ordinary forms—have the benefit of a fair legal defence—and be judged by his peers according to the Constitution. In fact, we should like to see the bill which might be introduced for that purpose by Thomas F. Marshall, or any other of the respectable gentlemen, lawyers and statesmen, who composed this mob meeting. Let them specify how far the liberty of the press, of speech and opinion shall extend—what *subjects* may be discussed and what may not—and especially let them just prescribe how far, and in what language the question of *slavery* may, and may not be discussed—in short, let them show their hands and principles, if they have any, upon the freedom of the press, and the public discussion of the great principles of human liberty, and the rights and welfare of individuals and of the whole human race."

We close these extracts by one from the Cleveland Herald, which shows the feeling with which this outrage will be received at the North:

The intelligence to-day from Lexington will strike an electric chord throughout the free West and North. The demoniac spirit of Slavery seeks to suppress the fearless discussion of Truth and the advocacy of Freedom, and to murder the champion who has so bravely entered the lists in behalf of enslaved millions. Let the South beware.—Let a mob of Slaveholders kill Cassius M. Clay, and his sacrificial blood will cry from the ground until the whole accursed system of wrong and outrage is swept from the United States.

All these are Whig papers. We have not seen the first sentence of condemnation in a Locofoco print.

OREGON

As every thing communicating information concerning this territory, whose fertility as well as ownership has been warmly disputed, is read with interest, we give place to the following letter, which we find in one of our exchanges, from Mr. Jas. Clyman, one of the first settlers in Wisconsin, which he left last year for *the far* West. It will be found highly interesting:

Willamet Falls, Oregon, Oct. 27, 1844.

I arrived here on the 13th day of the present month, having been on the way 151 days from Independence, Missouri, which was at least one month longer than were the last year's company of emigrants. This was owing to unusual rains that fell during the first two months after our departure from Missouri.

My health is good and has been during the whole route. The health of the small party that accompanied me is also good. The last thousand miles no interruption from the Indians took place, nor did even a shower of rain fall to lay the dust.

None of the families have yet arrived. The foremost are expected to reach this neighborhood in about a week. The last range of mountains, called the Cascades, have never been passed with wagons. We were five days passing over this range of mountains, and found it by far the most difficult and fatiguing part of the journey, both for ourselves and our horses. The mountains extend to within a few miles of this place. The range runs nearly north and south. The Willamet is on the west side of the mountains. The Columbia breaks through from east to west; it has a number of dangerous passes, and two falls that cannot be passed by the slightest canoe. Our families, wagons, and baggage were carried around the falls; the portages, however, are not lengthy.

The settlements of this Territory appear to be in a good and prosperous condition. Even the last year's emigrants, some of whom have not been more than nine or ten months on their new farms, have plenty for themselves, and some to spare to their countrymen now on the way. Of bread, beef, fish and potatoes of a superor kind we have plenty. The three first mentioned articles are exported. The brig Columbia is now freighted with wheat and flour, and will sail in a few days for the Sandwich Islands. A profitable trade with the Islands is already commenced. From us they receive wheat, flour, beef, pork and lumber. In return we receive from them British, Chinese and American manufactured articles, and molasses, sugar, coffee and rice, the growth of the Islands.

Standing in the door of my present lodgings I can count *sixty-two* buildings. They form the present village of the city of Oregon. Timber and lumber lay scattered about for more buildings, say eight or ten. Several other villages (one or two of them I have seen,) have some pretensions to future greatness, but are quite small as yet.

Notwithstanding the ease with which the necessaries of life are acquired, I never saw a more discontented community, owing principally to natural disposition—nearly all, like myself, having been of a roving, discontented character before leaving their eastern homes. The long tiresome trip from the States has taught them what they are capable of performing and enduring. They talk of removing to the Islands, California, Chili and other parts of South America with as much composure as you in Wisconsin talk of removing to Indiana or Michigan.

I have crowded all I could on one sheet, which I send by Mr. Perkins, of the brig Columbia, bound to Oahoo, on the Sandwich Islands, whence I hope it will find its way by the whalers to Boston or some other port in the States. You may not hear from me again until I reach California.

Jas. Clyman.

The War with Mexico.—And for what is the blood of our people to be spilled, and the treasure of the country expended?—why that the peculiar Institutions of the South may be preserved, that one portion of the Union may hold the political preponderance, and in short, that the area of slavery may be extended: and the chains which now bind captive upwards of two millions of human beings, may be cemented in the blood of Freemen. And is it for this, and this only, that this war has been provoked? We think it will be difficult to give any other answer. And who are they who have brought about this lamentable result? Let the people answer, for fearful will be the retribution which will fall upon the heads of the plotters and abettors of this unholy scheme. We have no fear as to the success of our arms; but there is a fearful weight of responsibility resting somewhere, and wo be unto those upon whom it rests.—*Cincinnati Atlas.*

The Cincinnati Atlas of the 22d says:—

"Capt. Miller, of the Lucy Long, just in from St. Louis, which place she left on Saturday evening, informs us that there are but 26 of inches water on French and Three Mile Island bars—while at every other place between this and the mouth of this River, there are 3 feet. Capt. M. says there are at least twenty steamboats aground between Louisville and the 'mouth.'"

The navigation of the Ohio from Pittsburgh to Wheeling has long been a hobby to some enemies of the former during low water, but the present is a favorable opportunity for instituting a comparison. In the above it is shown that there was less water below Louisville by *four* inches than between Pittsburgh and Wheeling. At least *twenty* steamers are aground, too. Now there are few or none aground between this and Wheeling—our Boats have no difficulty in coming through, and the channel at the "Sisters," where they formerly stuck, has been much improved within a short time. We confidently affirm that there is actually less difficulty at the present time from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati, than from the latter to the mouth. All the regular packets have been drawn off between Cincinnati and Louisville for some time, and the lightest draught boats substituted. We put the above on record for future use.

CINCINNATI—August 22.

Ashes same as before—Pots 2¼@3c Pris 3¼@4c. Alcohol 35@36c @ gall. Butter arriving more freely at 9@9½c for good lots. Stock of Cheese very light, and sales at 6@6½c. Flour—Sales 3980 bbls. of which 2200 were city mills, at $2.50@2.55 for the latter; country brands $2.75@2.85; old stock from store $2.65 ₱ bbl. Wheat declined to 50c. Oats at the river 19½c Barley 50c.—Sales 145 tons Pig Metal at $30@31, 4@6 mos. Nearly all the sales of Molasses have been made at 35c. Demand for Linseed Oil limited at 62@65c. Sales of Bacon very limited, and prices improving slightly—Hogs and 75 Pcases 7¼@8. Canvassed 8½; Sugar cured 9@10; Extra 9@10; Sides 7@7½; Shoulders 6@6½. Lard—No. 1 7@7½; No. 2 5½@6½. 1000 bbls Kenhawa Salt taken at the river at 23c—the stock in store is mostly under limits at 25c. Flaxseed is arriving freely—price $7½c $8 has been refused for Clover in store—$3.75 is the highest offered for lots by wagon. Sugar tending upward; 6½c is now demanded for a fair article—6@7c embraces all qualities and bbl rates. Whiskey 17@17½c.—[Peabody's Price Current.

PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 27, 1845.

The C. M. Clay Meeting.—The meeting called by "Many," in favor of Cassius M. Clay, took place yesterday afternoon. But few persons were present. Mr. Larimer moved that D. C. Gilleland, Esq. take the chair. Dr. Henry Hansen was appointed Secretary. Neville B. Craig moved that a Committee of five be appointed, to prepare resolutions to be presented to a meeting on Friday. The Chair appointed N. B. Craig, Wm. Larimer, Jr., W. E. Austin, W. McCandless, and W. A. Irvine—three Birney men, one Locofoco, and one Whig. The whole was a Birneyite affair; all who engaged in it belonging to that party. The smallness of the meeting did not, we feel assured, proceed from any want of sympathy with Mr. Clay, but from causes which will strike every one who looks at the political complexion given to the affair.

N. B.—We learn that Mr. McCandless declines serving on the Committee.

Western University Building.—We learn that the contract for the new College building, on Duquesne Way, for the Western University, has been taken by Mr. Hugh Kelly, who has already commenced the work. The building will be a substantial brick edifice, 90 feet long by 50 feet wide, and three stories high, and is contracted to cost $5,700. The whole cost of ground and building will be $10,000, the price we believe obtained for the old lot. The new building will contain sufficient room for all the educational purposes of the University. On the first floor will be the primary Department Hall, with rooms for recitation in that Department, and a room for the professor of Chemistry. On the second floor will be the Collegiate Department, with several recitation rooms, and a large Hall, for public meetings, &c. On the third floor, will be Library rooms, Literary Society rooms, &c., &c.

☞We had the pleasure yesterday of examining a number of pieces of Venitian Carpet of various colors and patterns, manufactured at Slippery Rock, Ohio, by the firm of Wm. McClintock & Co., of this city, who have a factory there. We compared them with sundry pieces of Eastern manufacture, and without knowing the price of either, unhesitatingly gave the preference to McC. & Co's. carpets. Prices are about the same, but the latter are finer, thicker, better finished and of better colors than the former. This is saying a good deal, but it is our opinion after an examination, and we think our readers will coincide with us on scrutiny.

The manufacture of figured carpets has never been introduced into the West on account of the difficulty of procuring the cheap wool used in such fabrics. This wool is wholly foreign, and this is an advantage in favor of the eastern manufacturer, but it is hoped that the Prairies will soon afford coarse wool sufficiently low to give the western manufacturer an offset to the cheap foreign wool imported eastward for this purpose. So soon as this can be done, the manufacture of all sorts of figured fabrics of this description will be immediately introduced into the west.

The Press Arrived.—Yesterday morning there was quite a crowd of persons on the Landing, looking at the Press and Type of the True American, which had just arrived from Lexington. According to the representation made to us, every thing was in a sad plight—the press taken to pieces and tumbled out on the wharf, in complete disorder, in the dirt, and the boxes of type broken up and exposed. The "respectable" mobocrats did not execute their task in a very workmanlike manner. The property is consigned to January and Taylor.—*Cin. Herald.*

That the materials should reach Cincinnati in a bad condition, we expected. Every printer knows that materials in use cannot be packed up for safe removal in a few hours' time. We would about as soon have an establishment burnt up or destroyed, as packed off in that style.

☞Will the "True American" stop? If Cassius M. Clay is the man we take him to be it will not. He can still publish his paper at Lexington. The printing can be done at Cincinnati, and the papers mailed there; but Mr. Clay can have his editorial office in Lexington, can have his paper dated there, and can make it to all intents and purposes a Kentucky paper, just as well as if printed on the spot. The expense will be a little more, but the friends of emancipation will sustain him. Let him go on, then, and when the mobocrats of Lexington wish to abate the nuisance, they will have to remove *him!*

Execution of Carter and Parke.—We learn from the New York Herald, that on Friday last *Joseph Carter, Jr.* and *Peter W. Parke*, convicted of the murder of the Castner family, were executed at Belvidere, New Jersey. The prisoners were attended to the scaffold by four clergymen and a few of their friends. The Rev. James Clark, of the Presbyterian church, offered up a fervent prayer to the throne of Grace, after which they took an affectionate leave of each other, and then of their friends; when all being adjusted, at an appointed signal, the rope was cut and the unfortunate criminals paid the penalty of death to the violated law. It is said they protested their innocence to the last. They were young men, and both left wives.

☞The New York Herald says that suspicious looking vessels have been seen in the Atlantic, on the track of the European packets, supposed to be Mexican Privateers. The Herald says:

We hear a great deal said about the activity and foresight of the government in sending a strong naval force to the Gulf of Mexico, and the following list, showing the present disposition of our little navy, is paraded in the newspapers:

Gulf of Mexico	11
Pacific Ocean	10
Brazil	3
Coast of Africa	4
East Indies	2
Mediterranean	2
Fitting for sea	7
Under examination	5
	44

Eleven vessels of war in the Gulf of Mexico, but on the broad Atlantic, the chosen field of the pirate and marauder, *not one!* We call on the government at once to awake to a sense of their duty in this matter. Let a strong Atlantic squadron be at once ordered to sea. The force on the Pacific, we must not omit nothing, is altogether inadequate. Let it be strengthened. But let there be not one hour's delay in supplying sufficient protection to our commerce on the Atlantic.

Indiana.—We are disappointed in finding that all three parties have not been able to rout the Whigs utterly. The Senate remains a tie, as last year, but the Lieut. Governor's vote will untie it the wrong way. At least two Districts have been thrown away by Whig divisions, and the most arduous efforts were made to throw away two or three more, but without success. In the House, disorganization and negligence succeeded in giving the Loco-Focos a triumph, though not in half the Counties where the chance was offered. In Vigo County for instance, (we said *Knox* by mistake, on a former occasion) *ten* Whig candidates were started (to fill two seats,) and though some of them probably declined before Election, the disorganization was not remedied, and yet two Whigs were chosen. Last year, two Whigs were chosen from that strong Whig County by Loco-Foco votes over the regular Whig ticket. The post of Whig candidate must be agreeable in such a County.

The Birneyites have thrown their votes so as to put Andrew Kennedy back into Congress to go all lengths for Texas and Slavery, when they might have elected a man as hostile to Slavery's encroachments on Freedom as any of them. Dr. Thompson is dead, but *they* are alive to do just such a trick again, whenever they are needed by Kennedy. We presume they have helped in some more of the eight Loco Focos.—*N. Y. Trib.*

More Doings at Lexington.—We learn from the Lexington Inquirer, of yesterday, that on Tuesday night, some of the people of that city, occupying no enviable position in society, made a brutal attack upon several free negroes, beating them most cruelly and tarring and feathering one of them in the public square. The watchmen took no cognizance of the proceeding. The Inquirer speaks of the blacks, who were so brutally treated, as men who make an honest living for themselves and families, and demean themselves peaceably and inoffensibly.

The citizens of Lexington held a public meeting on the subject, at the court house, on Wednesday, Benj. Gratz in the chair. The meeting passed strong resolutions against the outrages upon the blacks on the preceeding night, pledged themselves to aid the city authorities in detecting and bringing to punishment the authors of those outrages, and in suppressing all subsequent attempts of a similar character, protested against those shameful doings connected in any manner with the daylight proceedings of last Monday, and resolved that ten men in each ward should volunteer and give in their names, who were to arm themselves and hold themselves ready to unite with the city police at a moment's warning, and that the mayor should be requested to adopt such other measures as he might deem necessary.

From the New Orleans Bee, extra, August 16.

TEXAS AND MEXICO.

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT OF TROOPS—REQUISITION FOR MEN ON OUR GOVERNMENT—THE CALL RESPONDED TO.

We hasten to lay before our readers the important intelligence we have just received, relative to the movement of troops for the purpose of protecting the newly acquired territory of Texas, from the dangers of a projected Mexican invasion.

General Gaines, now in our city, having received authentic information to the effect that ten thousand Mexican troops were within eight days march of General Taylor, who is posted at St. Joseph's Island, immediately despatched a messenger to Governor Mouton, at Pass Christian, claiming a requisition of two regiments of volunteers, (of ten companies each) one to consist of Infantry and one of Riflemen; and two companies of Artillery, with eight field pieces. The requisition was immediately granted, and will be put forthwith into execution.

The two Volunteer Regiments are to be stationed at the Forts and Barracks on the Gulf, and the United States troops at present in garrison at those stations are to be immediately transferred to Texas. The two Companies of Volunteer Artillery will leave on Wednesday, the 20th instant, on board the steamship Alabama, together with four companies of United States troops, (7th Regiment, Infantry,) two of which are expected tomorrow morning, from Pass Christian, under Captains Moore and Holmes.

The above information may be relied upon as authentic.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Native" Party—No Necessity for Its Existence.

Messrs. Editors:—It is not my present intention to review any of the *tribune Native* orators; therefore the vague assertions and abuse of Messrs. Barker and Forrester, the former in Pittsburgh, and the latter in Allegheny—delivered since the appearance of my last article—I shall treat with the contempt they merit.

Through you I would address a word to the few Whigs who may have united themselves with the so-styled Native American party, as to the policy (which I believe to be suicidal) of forming a distinct party.

It is a matter of some difficulty, I must admit, to get at the Native doctrines—for chameleon like, they change with the ignorance or intelligence of the leaders, and not only so, but the peculiar views and feelings of the orator give a bias, not to the *principles* perhaps, but the deductions *from* those principles, which are insisted upon, and paraded before the mass as party measures. Thus in our own midst we have been told that "we must close our ports against the foreigner;" the reason given for which is, "that there may be abundant labor, and good pay for our own mechanics"—whilst in another part of our State the doctrine inculcated is, "we open our arms, and our homes, and our hearts, to the persecuted and oppressed. We tender them protection, support and encouragement. We offer to them and their children to the end of time, the advantages and countless blessings of the most glorious Republic that the world ever knew, or the sun ever saw." Or, in a Protestant neighborhood; where the best policy is to unfurl the banner against Catholicism, Popery is presented as the great antagonist of liberty, and appeals are addressed to the worst passions of the human mind, against the deluge of papists who are inundating our shores; while elsewhere they proclaim, that the severest blow that can be inflicted against the cause of Nativism, is that which arises from the current suggestion, that the Native American party directs its peculiar antipathies against the religion of the Roman Catholics, and this suggestion is denounced as a *hypocritical* slander, originating with the foes of Nativism. Nor are these the *only* points of difference, for the creeds of the Native American party differ in an equal degree, some laying it down as an important article that no foreigner, however long he may have been in the country, or self-sacrificing his patriotism, shall be permitted to hold any office in the gift of the American people—whilst others have expunged such clause or article, so deservedly proscriptive and reprehensible.

The question, then, is equally important as hard of solution—what commentator shall we take to expound the *doctrines* of Nativism! for be it observed, there is a wide distinction betwixt the principles and doctrines of any party, principles being the foundation and doctrines the fabric reared thereon. Now in this we shall have succeeded, if we can lay our hand upon any argument or document which is taken as paramount authority by the Native Americans themselves. Such, I imagine, may be found in an address delivered by David Paul Brown, Esq., and contained in the "Saturday American" of the 9th inst., in regard to which Lewis C. Levin, the renowned advocate of Nativism, says:—"Every voter in the United States, who desires to be acquainted with the principles and purposes of the Native American party, should give it attentive perusal; its explanations, arguments and references, are at once legal, eloquent, republican, and incontrovertible."

The character of Mr. Brown for talent, deservedly acquired, and the exalted stand which he has taken upon this subject, would of themselves be very strong recommendation in favor of his address. But the high commendation bestowed upon it by the organ of Nativism, dispels every doubt, if any such existed, as to its authority, and more especially as therein are contained "the principles and purposes of the Native American party." From a careful reading of this address, if we have discovered the drift of Mr. Brown, the very germ of Nativism, as far as the measures may be entitled such are the following:

"The preservation of the ballot-box from fraud," and

"The alteration of the Naturalization Laws."

We inquire, then, is it good policy in our Whig friends, to unite with the Native American party for the obtainment of these great ends. In regard to the first of these measures, there can be but one opinion among all true Patriots, whether born upon the soil of this glorious republic, or engrafted on the parent stock. It is impossible to view the frauds by *unnaturalized Foreigners* which have been perpetrated at the polls, whether North or South, without experiencing a burning desire to pass some law, which in future will save us from the deep disgrace that has attached itself to us and the ruin, which must inevitably come if this state of things be permitted to exist. The Whigs are by their love of life—for the preservation of their very political existence depends upon it—called upon to advocate every *salutary restriction* which can be placed around the naturalization law. It is to them a measure all important, Nor is this an opinion hazarded by the humble writer of this article, upon his own responsibility, for through the length and breadth of this land, the Whigs with united heart and voice' are pledged that they will exert themselves to the utmost for the attainment of this great blessing. Now the short-sighted policy of forming another party for the accomplishment of this end is desirable, in the fact, that every vote withdrawn from the Whig ranks, in a proportionate degree, palsies the power of the only party whose efforts deserve our unlimited confidence and unqualified

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

PUBLISHED BY WHITE AND HARRIS.

☞ "The Pittsburgh Gazette" is published Daily Tri-weekly, and Weekly, at the *South-East Corner of Market and Fourth streets*. The Daily Paper is SIX Dollars per annum, in advance. The Tri-weekly Paper is FOUR Dollars per annum, in advance. The Weekly paper, containing most of the matter of the Daily, and but few advertisements, TWO Dollars per annum, *in advance*, or THREE Dollars at the end of the year.

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PITTSBURGH, AUGUST 28, 1845.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.

The time of our annual General Election is rapidly approaching, and it behooves us as a party to be taking efficient measures to secure the triumphant election of our ticket. So far, the campaign has progressed very quietly, and we have no wish to see any unnecessary excitement awakened. The absence of excitement will give the Antimasons and Whigs an excellent opportunity of exhibiting their warm attachment to their principles, and their resolution to carry them into practice. One of the principal sources of strength in the Locofoco party, is to be found in the fact that the members of that party can always be depended upon to be at the polls, let the occasion be what it will. An unimportant election calls them out about as well as one of great magnitude. This is an example we would do well to imitate. In no other way can an effective organization be kept up, and the confidence so necessary to success inspired.

There are several reasons why the Whig and Antimasonic party should be active for the short time now intervening previous to the election.—Although we have, undoubtedly, a large majority in the county, yet our enemies are already calculating upon our defeat. Indeed, so sanguine are the Locofocos of success, that the nominations before their convention were contested with more animation than we have ever beforeseen them.

The grounds on which our enemies hope to succeed are several. *First*, they calculate largely upon the number of Whigs and Antimasons who will neglect to attend the polls. There being no very important office to be filled, and this being the first election after the great struggle of '44, they look for the apathy which is more or less prevalent after any great effort, and particularly after defeat. *Secondly*, they calculate on a considerable diversion in their favor by the "Native Americans." This new faction being now for the first time organized in this county, and making great efforts and loud boasts, has encouraged the Locofocos much with a hope of a triumph for their party. *Thirdly*, the Birneyites have cheered them somewhat with an expectation, which they profess to entertain, of having made some new converts from our ranks. *Fourthly*, they *did* calculate somewhat upon gulling some simple Whigs into the support of their ticket, on the absurd ground that it would help us to the Railroad. We say they *did* calculate—we incline to think they have given up any such preposterous expectations. If they were ever so sanguine, before their nominations were made, the announcement of their ticket must have put a damper upon their hopes. That such a ticket, gotten up, too, under the auspices of the bitter enemy of the road, whose baneful influence it is thought prevented the right of way being given last winter, should be preferred by any sensible man, for that purpose, over our most able and excellent ticket, was too preposterous for even a Locofoco to entertain. So that hope is given up.

The above are some of the reasons why our enemies calculate upon success. We have stated them plainly, because such is our confidence in the Antimasons and Whigs of Allegheny county, that we believe they only need to know their duty in order to perform it—that it is only necessary to inform them of the machinations plotting against them, to arouse them to sufficient exertion to defeat the plotters. If there is any danger to our cause, the greatest, we apprehend, is to be found in a sort of apathy which has taken possession of the public mind. The people generally are weary of political excitement—they want rest, and cannot be easily excited to take an active part in minor political movements. From our large majority, also, last fall, many may say to themselves, that *their* exertions are not necessary—*their* vote can be spared without risk.

But as we said before, the Whigs and Antimasons of Allegheny county only need to know their duty,—that there is a cause worthy of their exertions,—to prompt them to action. The very statement of the above reasons on which Locofocos found their hopes, we can hardly doubt will be found sufficient for this purpose. But we may say, further, that while there can be nothing clearer than that we have a large majority of the votes of the county in our ranks, yet, if we act supinely and indifferently in the approaching contest we may be defeated. Our enemies are active. They struggle for future existence. They see no prospect of ever being able to possess another office in Allegheny county, unless they can break down our majority by divisions in our midst, or diversions from our ranks. There motto here is, "Divide and conquer." The "Native" faction has arisen very opportunely for them, and they will spare no pains to make the most of it. In this they are strongly seconded by the "Native" and "Birney" parties. Both these factions hope and expect to rise on the ruin of the Whig party. This hope is becoming rather faint, it is true, among the Birneyites since the last election; but among the "Natives" it is now the all-animating principle. Ask a "Native" what he expects to accomplish by running a ticket, and he will tell you, "the defeat of the Whigs and the success of the Locofocos." Ask him what benefit that can be to Nativism, and he will reply,—"Oh, then you will come and join us, and we will flourish on your ruins!" Thus the Antimasons and Whigs have not only to contend against a dangerous apathy amongst themselves, but also against a triple foe, active, vigilant, and revengeful, united, aiming and struggling for one purpose, the overthrow of the Whigs, and the success of the Locofocos.

But to the incentives to exertion, presented by the magnitude and activity of the enemy to be contended with, we may add further motives, drawn from the effects of *defeat*, should we by our supineness permit such a calamity to come upon us.

First, it would produce distraction and ill-feeling among ourselves, giving rise to crimination and re-crimination, and suspicions and jealousies difficult to overcome. Second, it would strengthen and give new life to the Native and Birney factions, particularly the latter, which would be thus rendered a troublesome customer for some years. We do not believe that any defeat would *permanently* depress and break down the Whig party. We have greater faith in its recuperative energy than that. But still by a defeat now in this county, it would receive a severe wound, which would be slow to heal. Third, it would endanger the success of our ticket next fall, when we have a Congressman, a Sheriff, a Prothonotary, and a State Senator to elect, all important offices, and from two to three years duration. Fourth, it would place the majority of the offices about the Court-house in the hands of the Locofocos, who would use them to strengthen and perpetuate their power. Fifth, it would tend to strengthen the hands of the enemies of the Tariff, in their attempts, the coming winter, to break down a policy so necessary to our prosperity as a community. Lastly, it would place us in a condition at a great disadvantage to enter into the great struggle of '48, when we hope to overcome the reverses of '44, originating in the basest corruption and treachery.

The above, we think, are sufficient reasons why every Whig and Antimason should take a deep interest in the approaching election and exert himself to the utmost to secure the success of our excellent ticket.

We are pleased to learn that arrangements are already made for meetings, to be held in all the towns and villages during the remainder of the campaign, *in the evenings*, to be addressed by the Antimasonic and Whig candidates, and to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to bring out our vote. And we are requested to notify our friends in the townships, that if they will make arrangements for meetings to be held during the day, that our candidates and others of our friends will be on the ground to address them. We hope many such meetings will be held. Let us meet together and renew our political friendships, and pledge ourselves to each other to stand by our principles and our party, until we see them fully triumph in the redemption of our glorious country from the curse of Locofocoism.

The Western Boundary of Texas.

We have but lately settled our North Eastern Boundary, and now, by the Annexation of Texas, we have a South Western Boundary to arrange. In the latter our rights, we think, will not be quite as clear as in the former. The New Orleans Bulletin is of opinion that the march of our troops beyond the Nueces is more likely to lead to a declaration of war than the annexation of Texas, as it is a part of the territory in dispute between Mexico and Texas, and may be resented by the former as an encroachment on her soil, while the independence of Texas having been offered by Mexico, on certain conditions, leaves no plausible pretext, the Bulletin thinks, for declaring war on account of annexation. According to the Mexican Geography, it seems that the Nueces is the Eastern boundary of the Department of Tamaulipas, and separates it from the State of Texas. This geographical arrangement, of course, throws all the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande in the State of Tamaulipas, and constitutes it an integral portion of Mexico. The Texans on the contrary contend that the Rio Grande is the Western boundary of their State, and have always claimed the whole territory to that limit. That our government is determined to maintain the boundary claimed by Texas to its fullest extent is sufficiently demonstrated. Our troops are already on the other side of the Nueces, and the intention is announced of occupying a position on the eastern bank of the Rio Grande, under orders, no doubt, to that effect from head quarters. On the line of that river then, a collision must take place, if at all.

The New York Courier and Enquirer is contending that this government has no right to go beyond the Nueces. It says that the "Nueces was the acknowledged and well established Western limit of Texas, both as a separate Department of Mexico, and when united as a State with Coahuila." This being the case, the mere claim of Texas to the Rio Grande amounts to nothing. She could as easily have made her claim on paper to include the city of Mexico itself. The country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande never was occupied by Texas, and is inhabited by several thousand Mexicans. Texas has neither a claim as part of her original territory, nor that of conquest. The United States, therefore, by marching her troops to the Rio Grande makes actual aggression on the Mexican territory, which is of itself sufficient cause of war, if there were no other.

Suppression of the True American.

The following are the resolutions passed by the Meeting at Lexington, before they proceeded to the mobocratic act of taking possession of C. M. Clay's office:

1st. That no Abolition press ought to be tolerated in Kentucky, and none shall be in this city or its vicinity.

2d. That if the office of the "True American" be surrendered peaceably, no injury shall be done to the building or other property. The presses and printing apparatus shall be carefully packed up and sent out of the State, subject then to Mr. C. M. Clay's order.

3d. That if resistance be offered, we will force the office at all hazards, and destroy the nuisance.

4th. That if any attempt is made to revive the Paper here, we will again assemble.

5th. That we hope C. M. Clay will be advised. For by our regard to our wives, our children, our homes, our property, our country, our honor, wear what name he may, be connected with whom he may, whatever arm or party here or elsewhere may sustain him, he shall not publish an Abolition Paper here, and this we affirm at the risk, be it of his blood, or our own, or both, or of all he may bring, of bond or free, to aid his murderous hand.

6th. That the Chairman be, and he is hereby authorized to appoint a committee of sixty of our body who shall be authorized to repair to the office of the "True American," take possession of press and printing apparatus, pack up the same, and place at the rail road office for transportation to Cincinnati, and report forthwith to this body.

The Committee having performed their mobocratic duty, reported to the meeting that they proceeded at once to the office of that paper, the key of which, on arriving at the door, was given to the Chairman, by Mr. Dowden, City Marshall. The Mayor of the city was at the door, and gave notice that the Committee was acting in opposition to law, but that the city authorities could offer no forcible resistance to them.

That the Committee faith fully performed their duty, having sent the type to Cincinnati, and the secretary containing Mr. Clay's private papers to his house.

The Mayor and police of Lexington seem to be very lenient to mobs, as they did not interfere in the slightest manner with the mob of rowdies, who, to ape their *gentlemanly* superiors, lynched two or three inoffensive free colored men. Which was the most cowardly act, that of the gentlemen mobocrats, in suppressing the press of a *sick* man, or that of the rowdies in attacking defenceless colored men? Will the chivalry answer?

☞ Read Mr. Bigham's Address. The manner in which he nails to the wall as FALSE, the burden of the speeches of some young persons ambitious of notoriety, should be a warning to them in future, and to all unfledged orators how they attempt to meddle with what they do not understand!

For the Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—Some three months since, I wrote a brief reply to certain charges made against me in regard to my vote on the School Law, pending at the last session of our Legislature. I then stated that in the absence of the House Journal, I could not say how I voted on the 22d section (23d of the original Bill) of House Bill, No. 395. This being the section which the gentlemen referred to have dubbed the *Catholic School Bill*.

I understand that Messrs. Barker, Forrester, Howard & Co., still continue to repeat and reassert their former charges in regard to my vote—even since *they have examined* the House Journal, although the lists of yeas and nays show that *I voted against, and not for this condemned law*.

See Journal, Thursday, April 5; 1845, page 613. On the second reading of House Bill, No. 395, the question being on the passage of the 22d section.

The Yeas 62, Nays 18. My name is not on either list. Brewster, of Philadelphia county, voting Aye. In the Journal Monday, April 7, 1845, page 637, House Bill No. 395 come up on third and final reading, the question being, shall the bill pass.

Yeas.—Messrs. Adams, *Amer*, Armstrong, Bayard, Bishop, Brady, Brewster, of Huntingdon, Connor, Cooper, Dickey, Dotts, Hall, Hallowell, Hazlehurst, Hill, Hoffman of Berks, James, Larkin, M'Farland, M'Kinley, M'Murtrie, Nicholson, Parke, Paxson, *Salter*, Smith of Perks, Steuart, Struthers, Taggart, Tice, Trego, *Walton*, and Worman—34.

Nays.—Messrs. Baily, *Banning*, Bigham, Bright, Brush, Burns, Burnside, Burrell, Campbell, Cochran, Cummings, Cunningham, Eldred, Elliot, Funston, Harper, Herr, Hilands, Jacoby, Keller, Knox, Magehan, Meloy, Merrifield, Metzger, Morgan, Moreley, Mase, M'Bride, M'Caslin, O'Brian, Painter, Porter, Power, Rider, Sankey, *Sheets*, Smith of Clearfield, Stetler, Vliet, Wilson, Zimmermann and Patterson, *Speaker*—43.

Natives in italics.

I have no disposition to multiply words. The House Journal gives the *lie direct* to the ten thousand assertions of those travelling orators, in regard to my vote. That journal shows that four of the Philadelphia county delegation, to wit:

JOSEPH H. AMER,
JOSEPH S. BREWSTER,
H. A. SALTER.
D. G. WALTON,

Voted for this "abominable, unconstitutional Maynooth Bill" *while I voted against it*.

I know they will attempt to say that I voted against the amendment of Mr. Hollingshead. This amendment was not simply to *strike out*, but also to *insert* in lieu thereof, words *still more objectionable* than the original bill. I have never yet met one of these Natives, who would dare say he was in favor of Section 22, with Hollingshead's amendment incorporated. Until the leaders here endorse that section, as amended, they admit I voted right.

I have now nailed this base coin to the counter, not so much from its own importance, as to show the public what reliance can be placed on men who "wilfully, knowingly and intentionally" (I believe I quote one of their luminaries,) *state as facts what the record shows to be entirely untrue*.

If any one of my constituents doubts on this subject, he can see the Journal in the Commissioner's Office, or in the hands of any of the late members. T. J. BIGHAM.

August 26, 1845.

For the Gazette.

Messrs. Editors:—In your notice of the C. M. Clay meeting in the 'old court house,' yesterday afternoon, I observe my name placed upon the Committee. Please say through the same medium, that I respectfully decline serving.

Yours, &c. WM. A. IRVIN.

August 27, 1845.

The University.—We neglected yesterday, in noticing the Western Univesity, to say that ample arrangements had been made to accommodate students until the new building is finished. See advertisement.

Alabama.—The returns from Alabama make the election of Chancellor Martin, (the Independent candidate for Governor) certain, by a majority of three thousand votes. The Mobile Advertiser says of this election:

"This result is a terrible blow to the "old line" democracy in Alabama. It is a triumph of the people over caucus dictation—a victory of Independent freemen over the intrigues of designing demagogues and scheming politicians. The people have broken loose from the trammels of *party* and asserted their independence and their capacity to select their own rulers, without the aid of packed conventions.

The wand of the magician is broken, and "Old Hunkerism" is prostrate in Alabama! It is a result over which every honest and independent freeman may, and will, heartily rejoice! We do not claim it as a *Whig* victory—we know it is not—for the Governor elect is not a Whig. But in the "progressive" march of sound principles, of honesty in politics as well as in morals, it is a great point gained. As Whigs, therefore, we do rejoice at the election of Chancellor Martin."

The Oregon Question.—The London Economist, speaking of the appointment of the Hon. Louis McLane as Minister to London, in place of Mr. Everett, says, "that it will be found, when the facts are clearly stated, that the discussion of this affair at Washington has reached a point which renders it desirable to have a particular proposition submitted to the British Government, and Mr. M'Lane takes the mission on this ground."

From the Liverpool Mercury, 5th inst.

We understand that Mr. M'Lane, the New American Minister to the court of St. James, who arrived in the Acadia, entertains a confident hope of bringing all the questions at issue between Great Britain and America to an amicable and satisfactory termination. He spoke very cheerfully on the subject to one of our first merchants, shortly after his arrival. For the sake of humanity, and for the best interests of two countries united by so many ties of blood, language, religion, and institutions, we hope that Mr. M'Lane may be right; but we have our fears. One thing, however, is certain, and that is, that our self-styled "best practical statesmen" have, by their bungling and incapacity, imperiled all the best interests of the nation, and gone far to render Great Britain the laughing stock of the world.

The New Orleans papers of the 18th instant are before us. The military spirit is thoroughly aroused in that city, and the call for volunteers will be answered by thousands. No intelligence has transpired to show that Gen. Gaines' requisition had any special foundation. The Bulletin says—

We look upon the requisition, and the other military movements as measures of precaution, and do not think that the Government or any of its officers are in possession of more definite information in relation to the affairs of Mexico, or the movements of the troops, than has been published in the newspapers.

A letter to the editor of the Charleston Mercury, dated Havana, Aug. 14, says:—

"The American consul has excited some surprise here by his conversations on our relations with Mexico. He states with apparent confidence, that war exists between the U. States and Mexico. That the committee of the Mexican Congress had reported in favor of the loan of $15,000,000 asked for by the Minister of Foreign Relations, that orders had been given and approved by the war committee to march the troops (said to be 8000) nearest the frontier ten leagues east of the Rio Bravo, there to entrench themselves, and resist any attack made upon them. Gen. Santa Anna is in very low spirits, disapproves war at this time, and thinks Mexico was never less prepared for it. The ablest Generals are absent, himself here, and Gen. Wool in Europe.

Freedom of the Press.—A report was spread that the "*Christian Intelligencer*," published in Georgetown, Kentucky, had been destroyed by a mob. This turns out to be incorrect. The editor of the paper, Rev. E. Stevenson, denies most emphatically being an Abolitionist. This, probably, saved his press from destruction. This paper has always taken ground against the division in the M. E. Church, and against the late Louisville Convention. This accounts for the excitement against it. Any heresy can be tolerated by the South, except it has a bearing against slavery. That is unpardonable. A paper denouncing Christianity and the Bible can go Scot free, but let a word be said against the great Moloch of Slavery and his worshippers will soon raise the cry of vengeance.

The Twenty-ninth Congress.—The New York Journal of Commerce gives a list of the 29th Congress, from which we have prepared the following analysis:

There will be (including Florida) fifty-four members of the Senate, of whom four have yet to be appointed. Of the fifty actual members at this day twenty-four are Whigs and twenty-six are Democrats. The four to be appointed—viz: one each from Virginia, Mississippi, Indiana, and Tennessee—will most probably be Democrats, making the Senate, when full, to consist of twenty-four Whigs and thirty Democrats.

The term of service of twelve Whigs and five Democrats expires in 1847; of four Whigs and thirteen Democrats in 1849; of eight Whigs and six Democrats in 1851.

Three of the four to be elected will hold office until 1851; the fourth, from Mississippi, (in place of Mr. Walker,) until 1847. The Senators from Florida have not yet been classed.

The House of Representatives has all been elected with the exception of the six members from Maryland and the four from Mississippi—and four vacancies, one each from Florida, Massachusetts, Maine and N. Hampshire. There are also two vacancies from death—one in New Jersey and one in Louisiana. We give a statement of the political character of the House so far as elected, and a comparison in the same point of view with the former Congress. The States are arranged in the order in which the elections took place:—

	28th Congress.			29th Congress.		
	W.	L. F.	W.	Nat.	L. F.	
Louisiana,*	0	4	1	0	2	
Illinois,	1	6	1	0	6	
Missouri,	0	5	0	0	5	
Vermont,	3	1	3	0	1	
Maine,*	2	4	1	0	5	
Georgia,	2	6	4	0	4	
Pennsylvania,	12	12	10	2	12	
Ohio,	9	12	8	0	13	
South Carolina,	0	7	0	0	7	
Arkansas,	0	1	0	0	1	
New York,	10	24	9	4	21	
New Jersey,*	1	4	3	0	1	
Michigan,	0	3	0	0	3	
Massachusetts,*	8	1	9	0	0	
Delaware,	1	0	1	0	0	
Rhode Island,	2	0	2	0	0	
New Hampshire,*	0	3	0	0	3	
Virginia,	3	12	1	0	14	
Connecticut,	0	4	4	0	0	
Indiana,	2	8	2	0	8	
Kentucky,	5	5	7	0	3	
Tennessee,	5	6	5	0	6	
North Carolina,	4	5	3	0	6	
Alabama,	1	6	1	0	6	
	71	139	75	6	127	

*Vacancies. Total, 71 139 75 6 127

Showing a Whig gain of five, and a Democratic loss of twelve. Of the members who voted for Mr. Kay's bill for the alteration of the Tariff at the last session of Congress, and were candidates for re-election, thirteen have been superceded, of whom twelve have been succeeded by Whigs and Natives. Of those who voted against it, and were candidates for re-election, sixteen are superceded, of whom nine have been superceded by Whigs and Natives.—*Nat. Intel.*

Beauties and Advantages of Horse Racing.—Another race came off yesterday at the Beacon Course, and we are fully informed this morning as to the relative qualities of the horses, their manner of acting, which horse took the lead in the commencement of the race, how some of them "broke up" and had to be "pulled in" and which horse finally won the purse. These particulars are fully placed before the public, but we hear nothing of the roulette table, the sweatboard, the thimble-riggers, and others of like kidney, who were there for the purpose of robbing the uninitiated. Neither are we told the number of persons who returned to their homes in a state of drunkenness, or the numbers who returned to their families penniless, while they perhaps were wanting for the necessaries of life. Nothing is said of the youth who were there being trained up to a course of iniquity, and preparing for exalted stations among the vile and dissolute. These things did not seem to cast a gloom over the minds of the getters up of these horse races—it is something with which they have nothing to do. The chroniclers of the horse race took no note of the things here referred to, as it did not concern them; they know their duty too well to interfere with other men's business. Yet it was an exciting scene—deeply exciting! but we have no doubt it would be much more *exciting* to gather the inmates of the Sing Sing prison together, and ascertain how many of them were first led into the commission of crime by attending the race course. It is sufficient to add that no fight occurred on the ground, and that every thing passed off agreeably, except the fights that took place when drunkards returned to their homes.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

The Lexington Outrage.—The Philadelphia Public Ledger says:

The friends of Mr. Clay have probably a greater regard for his life than he has himself, and their persuasions may possibly have prevented arson and murder from being committed, as it does not appear that the legal authorities in Lexington took any measures whatever to protect the life so openly and publicly threatened. The fact that a free citizen of the State cannot discuss, without the fear of being murdered, any question of public interest affecting the political and social relations of the people, reflects the deepest disgrace upon their intelligence and liberality, and proves how great a blight the institution of slavery produces upon the mind and feelings of those among whom it is suffered to exist. As the murder of Lovejoy, the expatriation of Mr. Clay will produce a deeper detestation of slavery among the abolitionists, and urge them to more active exertions against it, while the mind of every liberal friend of the free principles and institutions of his country, will join in the condemnation of that cowardly tyranny which seeks to suppress truth by outrage and murder.

A Beautiful Picture.—Mr. Henry Colman, in a description of an "English Farmer's Wife," in his new work on European Agriculture, has the following paragraph:

"In the morning I first met her at prayers; for, to the honor of England, there is scarcely a family, among the hundreds whose hospitality I have shared, where the duties of the day are not preceded by family worship; and the master and the servant, the parent and the child, the teacher and the taught, the friend and the stranger, come together to strengthen the sense of their common equality in the presence of their common Father, and to acknowledge their dependance upon his care and mercy."

How true is the expressive language of Holy Writ, "Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people."

From Washington.—Letters from Washington represent the President and Cabinet less apprehensive of a war since the reception of the news by the water Witch at New Orleans. We see nothing in this news to warrant any such conclusion, beyond the continued delay of the Mexican Congress to act upon the proposals for a loan, and upon the declaration of war submitted for their consideration. The movement of ten thousand troops towards Texas, upon the contrary, looks like a practical preparation for, and determination upon, war.—*New York Express.*

Observance of the Sabbath.—We learn from the best authority, that from and after the first of November next there will be no travelling on the railroads between Albany and Buffalo. Ever since the appointment of Mr. Brooks on the section of the road between Auburn and Rochester, that gentleman, we are informed, has been anxious to suspend the travel on the Lord's day. All the directors of the several sections have now come to the determination to run only six days of the week. It is generally believed that at the next session of our Legislature an act will be passed to close the canals on Sunday.—*New Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.—The Pittsburgh papers are trying to make that city one, if not the only point where the Baltimore and Ohio Railway will reach the Ohio river.

We hope the effort on the part of the Pittsburghers will prove successful, and the ironway will extend to Erie on the lake. It would be a delightful trip to go from the Falls to Baltimore, *via* lake Erie and Pittsburgh; while the same route from the South to the northern region will of course be equally attractive.—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Democratic Antimasonic and Whig Ticket

For Assembly,
T. J. BIGHAM, of Pittsburgh.
DANIEL M'CURDY, of Elizabeth.
ALEXANDER HILANDS, of Ross.
H. M. BRACKENRIDGE, of East Deer.

Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions.
JOHN YOUNG, of Birmingham.

Commissioner.
JOHN M'DOWELL, of Manchester.

Recorder.
SAMUEL ROSEBURGH, of Pittsburgh.

Auditor.
HUGH M'CORMICK, of Moon.

Register.
P. A. MADEIRA, of Pitt.

County Treasurer.
THOMAS M'KEE, of Birmingham.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

PITTSBURGH BOARD OF TRADE
COMMITTEE FOR AUGUST, 1845.

J. CAROTHERS. T. J. BIGHAM. JOSHUA HANNA.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUGUST 28, 1845.

Gazette & Advertiser Office,
Review of the Market for the week ending Wednesday Evening, August 27th, 1845.

State of Trade—The market retains the same dull and heavy state which has characterised it for several weeks. The low state of the Rivers prevents shipments to any extent, and checks the business which would be done but for this obstacle. So far as receiving is concerned, the market has become quite active. This is true, especially of the Dry Goods Jobbing Houses, whose stocks are receiving very large additions daily.—Those of them who were located in the burnt district are opening entire new stocks, fresh, and of the most varied and desirable descriptions. All other branches are also active in filling up with new goods. The Manufactories of every description are in full play—the Mills and Factories with few or no exceptions are running full time, and every energy is exerted to meet the extraordinary demand which, we have sure indications, will be experienced this Fall. The Orders coming in are large, and the inquiries by letter are very numerous—As to prices, they have varied very little, and the stock of produce being very light, there is a lack of material on which to operate. The demand for all sorts of Western Produce will unquestionably be very large the moment the state of the Waters will allow it to come forward.

☞ Next week the publication of the Price Current will be resumed.

Western Waters.—The St. Louis New Era of the 20th says:—"Very few boats have arrived today from any quarter, and we are therefore rather deficient in material for a lengthy notice under this head. Business of every description is very dull along our wharf, and there are at present as few if not fewer boats in port, than we have noticed for a month previous.—Freights within ten days have advanced materially, and as the water continues to go down, they go up. There are but two or three boats now in port loading for New Orleans, and they are charging from $4 55 to $5 ₱ bbl for Tobacco; 50c ₱ bbl for Flour; $5 50@6 ₱ ton for Hemp; 20c ₱ hundred pounds for Lead, and 5c ₱ bushel for Wheat. Freights to this quarter may be considered plenty; we noticed but one boat at the landing for the Ohio; but little freight and very few passengers are going in that direction, and from the last accounts the water was receding, with only 32 inches on the principal bars below Louisville. Boats from the upper Missouri still arrive with heavy cargoes, although it is in a difficult stage for navigation from this to the Rapids, there being only 1½ feet in the channel, and on the Lower Rapids but 30 inches. The last boat down from the Missouri reported 1 feet scant on the bars between this and Lexington, and falling. The little steamer Helen arrived yesterday from Peoria, Illinois river; her officers report a slight swell in the river at that point of between 1 and 2 inches, and 20 inches on Beardstown bar. The river opposite here continues to recede slowly, with between 6½ and 7 feet water in the channel to Cairo. All the boats which have been aground below this are reported once more under way."

Our Rivers continue low, though there is probably less difficulty in the navigation between this city and Cincinnati, than from the latter to the mouth of the Ohio. 2 feet in the channel. The Weather threatens rain.

Ashes—The market is quiet, and we hear of no transactions of moment. The receipts of the week are much less than the previous week. Sales chiefly at 3c. Pots for 1st quality, and Pots in pt. for cash and time. Pearls are held at 4c, and limited sales.

Buckeis—Demand limited, and small sales at $2 20 @2 25 ₱ doz.

Beeswax—Nothing doing.

Beans—Nothing doing and prices nominal.

Brooms are scarce and more inquired for. The stock is light, and a good article would command from $1 12½ to 1 37½ ₱ doz.

Butter—The market is bare and the demand very active. The only transactions we have noticed were sales of 72 kegs and bl. bbls from first hands at 8@8½c. In store it is held at 8½c a trifle higher, as to quality, condition, &c.

Bacon—The stocks of city cured in the hands of the Packers are now very much broken. Some are out of Shoulders, others of rams. The sales this week are full 4c higher on Shoulders and Hams, and 4c on Sides, than last week. The sales are limited to small parcels to the trade, but are very numerous, and sundling over 35,000 lbs in the aggregate at 6¼ 6½ and 6¾c for Shoulders, 7@7½c for Sides, and 8@8½c for rams. No settled rates prevail, each holder selling at his own prices. A good deal has been sent forward during the week, and one of our largest Packers has not sold a pound in the market, preferring to send his meat forward. Sales of in crier Hams at 7@7½c; stock of sound country cured is now so small we decline quotations on it. The market closes very firm, and with an upward tendency.

Cotton—We hear of sales to the extent of 50 lbs, mostly of Mississippi, described as Good, at 6½c, equal to cash. Part of the down sled stock is about to be sent forward for a market—it is held too high for the market.

Cotton Yarns—Sales of some 20,000 lbs. all in small lots at 10c. We quote Nos. 5 to 10 at 11½ 12c, the former being the range paid to us that for Nos. large sale reported two weeks since of upwards of 100,000 lbs was made for the Baltimore Market.

☞ Since writing the above we hear a sale of 10,000 lbs at 13c, to go out of the market.

Cheese—The market has been quiet, and considering the season, well supplied. The difficulty of shipping in several directions curtails the demand pretty much to the extent of the consumption at home. From store to-day, and Fine is selling at 6@6½c.

Fruit—*Green*—Very little Foreign Fruit on the market and it is held for retailing. Apples command $1 00 @2 00 ₱ bbl, as in quality.

Dried—M. R. Raisins are selling at $2 37½ ₱ box.

Feathers—Limited sales of Prime at 2@2½c. The demand is confined to single sacks, and the receipts are very small.

Flour—The market has been very uniform throughout the week. The receipts have been so trifling and the demand so like previous weeks, we have very little of interest to notice. The news from England of the precarious state of the crops, which caused some stir eastward, had no other effect than to render la ge holders of Flour in s ore a little firmer. The next arrival may bring favorable intelligence as to the crops, and then the speculative fever will be at an end. With a day or two the receipts of fresh ground have been better, and sales at $4 25@4 40. Choice brands occasionally bring 4 50. In store prices range a good deal—old stock is selling at $4 12½@4 37½, and in a retail way at $4 25@4 50.

Fish—Sales of No. 1 Herring at $1 87½@2 00, and Gibbed at $2 50@2 50. No. 3 Mackerel, $3 50@3 00. Mess Shad $8 50, and No. 1 $8 00@9 00. Salmon the same. $17, and stock now quite light. The sales in a small way have been fair.

Glass—Nothing new in the market—it is quiet, and very little going out or it at present.

Grain—The receipts continue very limited. Wheat brings 62½c. Some Oats sold at 25@27c. Rye is a shade better, and commands 37½c. Several of the Brewers are buying Barley from their customers at 60@65c ₱ bushel. Corn would bring 31½c.

Groceries—*Sugar*—The market has been active so far as inquiry is concerned, and a number of sales made at prices which indicate an advance of ¼c ₱ lb since last week. The aggregate is at out 70 hhds at 6c for Interior, 6½c for Fair, and 6¾c for Prime. Single hhds of Prime were generally at 6¾@7c, and these prices are now demanded by holders. The sales were mostly to the trade. Bbl rates are ¼c higher.

☞ We hear of further sales—two lots of 15 hhds each, on 6 hhds, and 55 do. in various sized lots, all Prime and in large pegs, at 7c. Sale of 21 hhds do at 7c. There is quite a stir in the market to-day.

Molasses have advanced fully 2@2½c ₱ gall. The sales are limited, but holders uniformly demand an advance. We now quote 30@35c, though the former has been refused in some instances, and some lots are held ½c above our outside figure.

☞ Since writing the above, sales of 40, 10 and 20 bbls at 32@33c—our quotations embrace the market as it stood at the close.

Coffee—The market has been quiet this week, and limited sales of Rio at 7¼@7½c, which we now quote. Fancy grades are held higher.

Hay—A good deal of loose Timothy has been offered this week, and sales at $12@15 ₱ ton of 2000 lbs delivered.

Lumber—None at the River on sale. From the Yards it is going off pretty freely at $10 for Common and $20 for Clear Pine ₱ M feet. No change otherwise.

Lard—The small parcels of keg in the hands of the Packers is held at 5c. Country rendered sells at 7@7½c as in quality, condition, &c.

Metals—*Iron*—The 'strike' among the Puddlers and Boilers has finally been arranged, and all hands have been at work during the week. We are gratified to learn that no change in the price of Common Bar is contemplated, and several of the Manufacturers have expressed their determination to sell at former prices, which we again quote, 3@3½ ₱ lb. Juniata Bar is held at 3½c. The stocks of all descriptions are filling up rapidly.

Nails—The prices of Common Nails will also be the same as formerly. Sales this week of No. 2 10d at $3 75 ₱ keg, 8d at $4, and other sizes in proportion. No 4 10d $4 ₱ keg, and other sizes in proportion.

Boats—We hear of no further transactions. The market is about bare.

Pig Metals—We hear of no other than retail sales this week at former prices.

Lead—Pig is still held at 5½ ₱ lb, and only retail sales.

Tin Plate—The market is steady at $11 50 for I X and sales.

Oils—We hear of no transactions of moment. City pressed Linseed is held at 40@45c. Somewhat Land Oil is offered, and city sells at 34c. Lard Oil is held at $1 20@1 30 @1 75 ₱ bushel.

Rice—Further receipts from the East, and sales at 5c by the tree.

Salt—The market is not settled—holders have been unable to realise their demands. Sales of No. 1 Allegheny at $1 01 as it lies, and $1 03½ delivered. Some ask $1 10. From boats $1 ₱ bbl.

Seeds—The market is quiet. Sales of Clover and Timothy. Sales of the latter at $2 and by retail at $2 25. Flaxseed commands 80@85c ₱ bushel.

Shot—Sales of kegs at $1 75 ₱ keg.

Whiskey—Receipts quite small—the ween price of Common is 20c, and Rectified 22@25c, cash and time.

Wool—We have no new arrivals to notice in Wool. Choice lots of Common would command a shade higher. Common 22@23c; ¼ blood 28@30c; ⅜ do 28c. Full blood do, and Prime 33@35c.

MONEY MARKET.

We have no change to note in the Market for Uncurrent Bank Notes or Eastern Exchange. The rates are about the same as last week.

Diamond Market.

Wednesday, August 27th.

A very fine market in nearly every respect. Our Meat and Vegetable markets are hard to beat in the West, whether for quantity, quality or prices.

Vegetables—Potatoes are something lower—now 10@12½c ₱ peck. Apples very plenty at all prices from 10c ₱ peck up, as to quality. Tomatos abundant at the ₱ peck. Peaches are coming in more freely, and sold at 37½ to 50c ₱ peck very readily. Melons of all kinds are abundant and cheap. Lima Beans in the hull 20c ₱ peck, and common do 8c. Pears are still scarce. But few Plums—they sold at 10@12½c ₱ qt. Vegetable Eggs 12½c each. Cabbage, Beets, Onions, &c., there was the usual quantity at former prices.

Meat, Poultry, &c—The best cuts of Beef now sell at 4@5c ₱ lb, and Veal and Pork in the same. Not a great deal of Poultry in. Live Chickens 12½@25c ₱ pair. Ducks 20@25c do. Eggs at 12½@7c ₱ doz.

Butter—There was a general scramble of Butter both on Tuesday evening and Wednesday morning. The market in the evening was 15@16c for fresh Print, but toward the close on Wednesday it was 20@25c ₱ lb. Good Butter is very scarce. Apple Butter very plenty at 5@6c ₱ qt.

Flour—Wheat Flour was something higher—$4 37½ @4 50 was asked. Corn Meal 45@50c ₱ bu. Oats plenty and 25@31½c was asked.

Cattle Market.

Reported exclusively for the Daily Gazette and Advertiser by J. Gosharing, Federal street.

Gosharing's Yards, Allegheny city, August 27.

The market is well supplied with stock at

...co.

PITTSBURGH—AUGUSTA—BROWNSVILLE.

A DAILY MAIL.—...ail improvement which We do not ... benefit to the public, at less would ... a daily mail to Brownsville. It ... be carried during the whole year, except ... or three weeks in the winter, by the daily boats, and we presume at very trifling expense.—Even if it ceased during the time the river is frozen in the winter, its establishment during the rest of the year would be productive of great benefit. This mail would not only be of great advantage to the citizens of Brownsville, and the surrounding and intervening region, but it would place in the hands of our citizens the Baltimore mail before the closing of the Post office in the evening, and give them the opportunity of answering letters by return mail. As it now is they do not get their letters for about twelve hours after the arrival of the mail, and consequently lose a day in returning answers. We would respectfully suggest to the Post Master General, whose desire to promote reform we see highly commended, to take this matter under consideration. If he can, consistently with the public interest, (and we see nothing to prevent it,) give us a daily mail to Brownsville he will confer a great favor on the public.

☞ The Chronicle, with its accustomed littleness, instead of a frank and honorable apology for its indirect attack upon two of the Whig candidates, utters a brag about its circulation, which is just about as true as its slanders upon Messrs. Bigham and Hilands, and almost as mean as the writing an introduction to the Constitution of the Firemen's Association, abusing the Gazette, and affixing an anonymous signature to it. These paltry tricks of the Chronicle, like that of another charged upon it by the Age, may be considered very *clever* by the publishers, but meet with the contempt of every respectable citizen.

☞ The Post publishes a communication on the Oregon question, signed 'An American,' and commends it to our attention, as the production of a "decided Whig," and one who "stands high in the confidence of that party." In compliance with the Post's recommendation, we have looked over the article, and find it untrue in its most material statement, and most lame and unsatisfactory in its conclusions, showing either a profound ignorance of the subject, or a wilful determination to treat it unfairly.

By the way, we may ask the editor of the Post when he intends to prove or abandon his statement in regard to the Nootka Sound Treaty. If he is satisfied he is right, let him give us the evidence on which his faith is founded—if convinced he was mistaken, the acknowledgment of it is but matter of justice to his readers, and no disgrace to himself.

☞ It cannot have escaped the attention of the wise and thinking part of community, that those who have defended the conduct of our Government in its unconstitutional assumptions of power, and its unjust conduct in the Texas controversy, or its understood policy in regard to Oregon, have boasted largely of their patriotism, their American feeling, &c., while they have endeavored, by insinuation, to convey the impression that those who had the moral courage to stem the torrent, were deficient in patriotism. It is not to be wondered at, then, that many papers have been deterred from uttering their true sentiments for fear of the influence of a morbid public opinion, caused by appeals to their patriotism rather than their reason. The New York Courier well remarks:

"There is in the press generally, what we cannot but designate as a *pusillanimous shrinking* from the assertion of what is deemed *unpopular truth*, especially in all discussions relating to the *foreign* policy of the country."

This is too true. Nevertheless, it is matter of rejoicing that there are some men with courage enough to withstand the current of injustice and National wrong, let it be never so popular—men whose patriotism is none the less because they do not vaunt it so largely, nor because they do not think that National glory consists in the acquisition of territory, or the usurpation of the rights of a weaker power. The National Intelligencer editors are of this class, and that paper administers a just and severe rebuke to the Washington Union, which heads the braggart class, in the following remarks:

"One word more. The editor of the Union is fond of vaunting his patriotism, and seems to measure that virtue by the extent to which he pushes the claims of his own country and curtails those of others. We do not object to this in the editor of the Union; it is in keeping perhaps with the uncalculating ardor of his nature, and the duties of his official position. But we wish the editor to learn *that there is a quality of patriotism less belligerent perhaps, but not less true or less intrepid; and that is the patriotism, not of grasping all that can be got, but in guarding the honor of the country by keeping it in the right*, a patriotism that would sacrifice all the wastes between the Mississippi and Cape Horn sooner than wrest one league of territory from a weak neighbor unrighteously, and stand before the impartial world as a wrong-doer and an oppressor."

Oregon and California.—That a flourishing and *independent* nation, will eventually grow up on the Pacific, including Oregon and the Californias, peopled by the Anglo-Saxon race, and supporting free institutions, cannot be doubted by any who have marked the signs of the times, and the wonderful infatuation, amounting almost to a mania, with which thousands continually press towards those regions.

In a conversation with a very respectable gentleman, who took an active part in promoting the organization of a government in Oregon, and who traveled extensively in that country and in California, and who designs to make the latter country his home, he informed us those regions looked forward to an *independent* government, on republican principles, preferring that to a union with this country. The same opinion is expressed in the following article, from a late number of the St. Louis New Era:

Oregon and California embrace much fine country, an extensive sea coast and ample commercial advantages, and by being united they may form a great independent Republic on the Pacific.—This appears to be the desire and expectation of a large portion of the settlers, and is much favored by their local situation. That country is separated by thousands of miles of uninhabitable country from Mexico and the United States, and whenever it shall have sufficient population, there will exist a strong temptation to fall off and establish a separate independent Republic.

California and Oregon will naturally unite, and when united they will naturally separate from the distant governments on which they are now dependent. They will soon find that their peculiar and local interests will be neglected by a distant general government, and that they have many interests separate from and conflicting with those of the Atlantic States. All these things would tend to induce a separation and it would be doubtful whether the counteracting causes would be sufficient to prevent a separation.

The opinion is very freely expressed by persons who have lived in Oregon and California, that the emigrants already look forward to independence, and the provisional government of Oregon seems to have been founded on the supposition that such a result was probable. The continual influx of emigration to the Pacific coast will continually give additional strength and confidence to the inhabitants of that region of country and encourage them to attempt the establishment of a separate nation in that extensive country.

Such a result would speedily put to rest all controversies about the ownership and boundaries of Oregon and California, and the right of discovery would yield to the right of occupancy and actual possession.

From Delaware County, N. Y.

The New York Tribune says:—We hear that a fearful exasperation pervades Delaware County, especially the opponents of Anti-Rentism. Delhi sends out a strong *posse* whenever track is obtained of any one suspected of having been among the Indians at Earle's. A most intelligent 'up-Renter' assures us that *no Indian will be taken alive in Delaware County*—that any man caught by a Sheriff's *posse* in Indian disguise will be shot down instantly.

It is the duty of all considerate men to do what ever is in their power at this crisis, first, to support and enforce the authority of the Law; secondly, to allay passion and bring about reconciliation and adjustment. A correspondent of the Albany Argus says that, according to the testimony of Northrop, the number of Indians in the field on the day of the murder was 220, and the number stationed in the woods, to cut off the horses of the posse, 40. He also says it is ascertained who it was that warned out the Indians on the 2d of July, the day first set down for the sale. Northrop says the man was engaged three days in warning them out—that they were ordered out at the request of Earll to prevent the sale—and that they went to Earll's house, after the Sheriff had left, and that Earll, told them the sale was adjourned to August 7. On the 15th, General Gaffin brought in two men, whom he had arrested in Hobart on his own responsibility. They were passing through the town and their conduct excited his suspicions. They turn out to be Bill Redside, an Indian chief, and John Sternburgh, an Indian—both *on the ground* on the day of sale, and very active. Enough has been disclosed by Northrop to convict both.

The Albany Atlas says that *Earll*, whose cattle were distrained for rent, and were attempted to be sold by Steele, had been arrested, and his wife, since his arrest had paid his rent in full, which of course terminates the proceedings. Erastus Egerton, who was with Steele when he was assassinated, and whose horse was then shot, although threats against his life are very generally made by those opposed to the laws, has been appointed under Sheriff in place of the lamented Steele, and is active and undaunted in the vigorous discharge not only of his necessary duties, but also of those from which he might be excused.

Mexico.—The Washington Union publishes a translation of the official report of the Mexican Minister, urging a loan of $15,000,000. It says that "the hope of avoiding war for Texas is forever lost, and there are no other alternatives for Mexico than infamy and slavery on the one side, or war, with all its disasters and calamities, on the other. Mexico has been provoked to this war, and for a long series of years has borne this provocation; and her people would now be unworthy to preserve the country which their fathers conquered by their blood, if they should not arm and rise to oppose an iniquitous aggression, in defence of their nationality, and to secure respect as an independent people. The time for talking and discussing the incontestable rights of Mexico in the Texas question, is now past; and the period has arrived when we must act with rapidity and decision, in order to sustain our national cause before the whole world, which is observing us, and which will fix its eyes upon us, to see whether we are worthy to be regarded as a nation, or only to be conquered as a horde of savages."

This certainly looks serious The Minister then goes on to urge the loan, and says that "the independence of the nation is in danger, and that Mexico will inevitably suffer all the evils of a foreign invasion, unless the authority be granted to the government to contract a loan of fifteen millions of dollars with as little grievance as possible. The government will moreover say, that, in its opinion, the authorization which it asks should precede every other resolution which the Congress may dictate with regard to the serious question of Texas, which it is about to take into consideration."

Kentucky Elections.—We publish this week all the returns received since our last. As soon as the final returns are in, we shall publish the whole in one issue, which will be sent not only to all our subscribers, but to all our obliging correspondents who have been exceedingly attentive this year.

The general result is known—seven Whigs and three Democrats elected to Congress; 62 Whigs certainly in the House of Representatives of the State Legislature, to 36 Democrats certain, two more to be heard from, both of which we concede to the Democrats; 24 Whigs in the Senate to 14 Democrats, giving the Whigs at least 34 majority on joint ballot.

We are amused at the disposition of some of the Loco papers to crow over the result. We shall take a survey of the whole field, as soon as we get all the returns. On the whole, the Whigs have made a glorious fight, and the more glorious, as it shows that, amid all discouragements, like men of true principle and patriotism, they have kept the faith. We have turned out three Loco members of Congress, Caldwell, Stone and French; have lost the 6th district, where we have 3000 majority, purely by running two Whig candidates; and it is perfectly manifest that, but for the county seat questions in Mason and Bracken, we would have defeated Tibbatts. We repeat, the Whigs of Kentucky have made a most glorious campaign out of which they have come crowned with victory and laurels. The result proves the principle and patriotism of Kentucky Whiggery. *Frankfort Commonwealth.*

It is Time it was Done.—If the Whigs intend to have a candidate for Canal Commissioner, it is time he was in the field, or else leave it to the Locofocos to carry on the old system of treasury robbing unmolested. The State Works are the great avenue now sought by all the public plunderers—the principal one where the Locofocos have an opportunity to reward the labors of political partizans, with the money of the people. There are now annually expended on the public improvements upwards of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND dollars taken from the pockets of the people by a most searching system of TAXATION, every dollar of which goes into the hands of Locofoco partizans, as a reward for political services; and this system of party favoritism will be continued until the people whose pockets are made to support it shall put a stop to it by the election of a member of the Board of Commissioners who is not a candidate of the Locofoco party. Are the Whigs to have one or not? If they are we recommend to them to take New Middleswarth, Esq. than whom a better man cannot be found in the Commonwealth.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

We second the recomendation.—*Editor Gazette.*

☞ Charles Brown, one of the unfortunate individuals burned by the explosion of Gas in Allegheny city, died on Saturday afternoon. He is the fourth victim. He left a wife and six children.

From the Somerset Herald.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

Mr. Editor:—Permit me to address to you through the columns of your valuable paper, a few reflections on the subject of tha Baltimore and Ohio Railroad from Cumberland to Pittsburgh.

The company have finished, as doubtless you know, the road from Baltimore to Cumberland—and are determined, from all information that can be gathered, to extend the work to some point on the Ohio river. It is all idle to suppose for a moment, that the improvement will stop at Cumberland. All that the company want, is a law to be passed, either by the Virginia Legislature, granting the right of way to Parkersburgh on the Ohio; or a law passed by the Legislature of our State, granting the right of way to Pittsburgh.

The company are amply able to raise funds sufficient to finish the work, and have it completed in a very short time.

Although I have reason to believe that the citizens of Pennsylvania are generally in favor of the work, and that there are many who are in favor of the Pennsylvania Legislature granting the company the right of way, and anxious to have them finish the improvements, yet I think there are many who do not see the advantages that would result to Pennsylvania, simply because they have not fully examined the question. Now is the time to act. A large and respectable portion of the citizens of Virginia are now making tremendous efforts to have their next Legislature grant the company the right of way to Parkersburgh. The Legislature of that State did, at their last session, grant them the right of way to Wheeling. But the company respectfully rejected that law; being compelled to do so—the route being through a section of country where it would be almost impossible, and altogether impracticable to make a railroad to that point.

I could give you many good and substantial reasons why Pennsylvanians should exert themselves—and exert themselves at this time, in favor of the extension to our great and enterprising city, Pittsburgh, the emporium of Western Pennsylvania. Sould our next Legislature refuse and should the Virginia Legislature pass them the law, authorizing the company to make the road to Parkersburgh—which is altogether probable they will do at their next session—and the company accept it, which they may! then all is over, and we must take the consequences, be they what they may. I say again, now is the time to act.

Look at it! Here is a company who propose to finish the work, a distance of about 130 miles through Pennsylvania, without calling upon the people for a single dollar. All they ask is permission to go on, and the work is commenced. The farmers and tax-payers are not to contribute. The State Treasury is not to give a solitary copper, and our State debt is not in any way to be increased. I maintain that every tax-payer in the Commonwealth has an interest in the work:

Because it will contribute to the payment of our State debt;

Because it will make Pennsylvania the channel for the carrying of passengers and the transportation of produce, goods and freight, from the East to the West and from the great West to the East;

Because it will be the means to develope in the Southern part of our State, her mineral resources, and bring into action her inexhaustible and inexhaustible Iron and Coal mines;

Because it will be the means to increase her population by thousands;

Because it will increase the value of property;

Because it will give the Farmers within many miles of the works a market that will be sure and lasting;

Because it will bring, not only thousands, but millions of dollars into our State, which must be expended in the completion of the works.

If these things be so—(and many more reasons might be given) why then, do we not at once say by our Legislative enactments:—Come on; the right of way to you is open!

The subject will be continued.

A Citizen of Somerset County.

The Washington Tragedy.—We find the following account of this unfortunate affair in a letter in the Philadelphia Ledger:

"You have the announcement of the death of Wm. Z. Kendall, son of the Hon. Amos Kendall, by the hands of Wm. R. Elliott, the brother-in-law of John C. Rives; and the wounding in the arm of Mr. Josian Bailey, a printer, formerly of Baltimore. For years past, these three young men have been as intimate as brothers. Some hours previous to the heart-rending occurrence, young Kendall and Elliott had a quarrel, which was espoused by Bailey. About six o'clock, young Elliott, armed with a six-barrelled pistol, and leaning on an iron gun-barrel cane, stationed himself on the corner immediately above the Globe office, on Pennsylvania Avenue. Messrs. Kendall and Bailey had been playing at Burch's *nine-pin alley*, on Fourteenth st. Just as Elliott stood there, they came out, and passing down by him, Bailey remarked to Elliott that 'now they could settle that difficulty.' Elliott, looking after them, replied "you have your friend with you now."

"Kendall and Bailey were joined on the other side of the avenue by two other friends, and after some conversation Kendall remarked angrily, "I will go over and lick him now." He crossed over, and reaching the spot where Elliott was, soon took the cane from him. Elliott, finding his cane gone, drew his pistol and pulled the trigger; the cap exploded. Elliott retreated backwards, Kendall pursuing; Elliott pulled the second trigger, when the ball entered Kendall's chest, between the second and third ribs, and he fell a lifeless corpse. Bailey, who had approached to assist Kendall, before he fell, now advanced upon Elliott, who continued to are. Only one shot took effect upon Bailey, shattering his left arm."

The examination of Elliott was going on at last accounts.

Treating Privateers as Pirates.—The intimation thrown out that our Government intended to treat foreigners found in Mexican privateers as pirates, meets with general condemnation. It will not stand examination for a moment, and this country, which insists so much on the sacredness of a flag, should be the last to adopt such a principle. The New York Express says:

The idea thrown out in several quarters that these privateers should be treated as pirates, is as wicked as it is preposterous. Hanging men at the yard-arm of a ship, or within the wails of a prison, is a game that two can play at, and the nation that recommends the hanging may find that its own citizens will be the first to be strung up.—Nor will it do, in our opinion, to apply this principle of hanging to those found on board of vessels where a majority with crews are not Mexicans, since no government would allow any one of its citizens to be executed as a pirate without a remonstrance that might involve us in a serious and most untimely controversy with more nations than one. The law of nations, we believe, recognizes the employment both of small armed vessels, and the employment of men of all nations in their service. In our own navy and merchant vessels, a vast majority of those employed are foreigners, and we should be sorry to see the principle applied to us that some of our people are so ready to apply to others. Few American or foreign sailors would be ready to ship on board of our public or private vessels if told that the enemy were to be treated as pirates. Life, and self-defence are too precious for that, and so ought to be the principles of justice and humanity.

Revenge.—The Cologne Gazette quotes a letter from the frontier of Bosnia of the 13th instant., stating, that the Bosnians having killed an Austrian cadet, the Captain in command of the cordon near Glina collected a force of a thousand men, with which he entered the Ottoman territory on the 9th and attacked the Turks, who had assembled in large numbers to resist the invasion. A bloody battle ensued; the Austrians remained masters of the field, but not without having sustained a serious loss. That of the Turks was much greater.

The Lady's Book, for September has been received by Cook. It is ornamented with a very beautiful engraving, called "the Rose and the Lily."

FURTHER FROM LEXINGTON.

The Morning Courier, (Louisville,) has received another handbill issued by C. M. Clay, last Saturday, giving an outline of his plan of emancipation. The closing portion, which is all the Courier publishes, we subjoin:

"We have thus, in a very rambling and feeble, unsatisfactory manner, given something of an outline of the plan which we had intended to present. It may be that my paper has not been conducted in the most pacific manner, but is there not cause for mutual reproach between myself and the public in which I am placed? And those who now most denounce me, should remember that my paper was denounced even in advance, in the full avowal of all the incendiary purposes which my enemies now affect to impute to me. I am willing to take warning from friends or enemies for the future conduct of my paper, and while I am ready to restrict myself in the latitude of discussion of the question, I never will voluntarily abandon a right or yield a principle.

C. M. CLAY."

The Louisville Courier remarks—

"From the mild tone of the above extract, and the general tenor of the handbill, we infer that such a compromise of the difficulties will be effected, as to prevent violence; and we may add, that we are truly rejoiced to entertain this belief."

The Frankfort Commonwealth of Tuesday has the following article on the subject, which contain the latest news we have received:

"We have heard rumors from Lexington for several days past of a popular outbreak against the Press and Editor of the "True American," a paper established there some months since favoring the cause of Abolitionism.

There has been one or more public meetings whose resolves have been published, and Mr. C. M. Clay, the Editor of the paper, has issued several handbills, some of them of a most violent and abusive character.

We are pleased to learn by a gentleman from Lexington this (Monday) morning, that there is a high and deep resolve on the part of the citizens to arrest the further publication of this sheet, but at the same time an earnest and fixed determination to abstain from riots and personal violence, and to appeal to the laws, or to such force only, as may be necessary to attain the object,—He also thinks that the whole matter will be arranged without difficulty.

We applaud and commend these views and this course of proceeding.

As soon as the affair is terminated we will give a more extended history of the transaction."

We fear the worst. The excitement is very great, and we fear the noble hero of liberty, Cassius M. Clay, will be slain, or at least his paper be suppressed.

From the Louisville Journal.

The Excitement at Lexington.

Removal of C. M. Clay's paper to Cincinnati.

We have already given an account of the doings at Lexington up to the close of the popular meeting on Friday afternoon. The preamble and resolution, adopted by that meeting, were published there on Saturday. The resolution, it will be recollected, called a mass meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette to assemble on Monday at 11 o'clock, A. M. On the same day, without having seen the publication made by the meeting C. M. Clay put out a second handbill, incomparably more moderate in its tone than his first. In it he explained his own plan of emancipation, which seemed calculated to give no offence to any portion of the community.

On Sunday Mr. Clay put forth a third handbill which was in part a response to the publication of the meeting. He therein stated that he had had the typhoid fever for thirty-three days; that his brain, during that time, had been almost incessantly affected; and that he was then unable either to hold a pen or pull a trigger. In that document, he reiterated most strongly his previous protestations, that the language of his newspaper had been grossly misrepresented. On Sunday evening, Mr. Clay, who, it was understood, was too ill to sit up in his bed, and, in fact, so ill that even his ultimate recovery was considered doubtful, had a large number of loaded muskets, and other deadly weapons, with which he had intended to defend his office, removed from that building. On Sunday night, the alarm throughout Lexington was very considerable on account of the fact that the knowledge of what was transpiring was said to have reached a portion of the population that should have been kept in ignorance of it. Many fancied that they saw symptoms of insubordination, and patrols were kept up throughout the city during the night. On Monday morning C. M. Clay put out a fourth handbill addressed to the mass meeting which was to assemble at 11 o'clock.

[The address is of a most conciliatory character and appears as if written under great prostration of disease. We will publish it to morrow.]

Upon the appearance of this handbill very many thought, that, in consideration of Mr Clay's pledges and his illness, the people would not molest either him or his premises, but there were some who seemed actively engaged in inciting the rest to violence. During the whole of Monday morning, the vast number of people then in Lexington were gathered in small or large groups in all the streets of the city. About a quarter before 11 o'clock, the rush for the court-house commenced, and in five minutes the building was full. An adjournment to the yard took place, and the yard was full. Several thousand persons were present.

A gentleman, whose name we have forgotten, was appointed president, and Benj. Grantz was appointed vice president. The president exhorted the meeting to be orderly, remarking that the doings of the people of Lexington and Fayette on that occasion would be published and discussed throughout the whole Union. An address to the crowd, in the name of a committee previously appointed for the purpose, was then read by the Hon. T. F. Marshall, who was the writer of it. The address was long, eloquent, vehement, and exceedingly violent against C. M. Clay, and it closed with a series of resolutions, the substance of which was, that the people of Lexington and Fayette would not permit an abolition paper to be published in their midst; that a committee of sixty, appointed by the president, should proceed to the office of the True American, and, if they met with no resistance, put up the presses and all the other printing materials, carefully, in boxes, and place them at the railroad depot, to be transported to Cincinnati, subject to the order of C. M. Clay; that in case of resistance to the committee, they should enter the office by force, and accomplish their purposes by force, and, that this committee should report progress to an adjourned meeting to be held in the court-house yard, at two-o'clock in the afternoon. The address and resolutions were adopted by acclamation, not a single dissenting voice being heard in the whole of the vast crowd.

The president read the names of the committee of sixty, who were taken indiscriminately from the two political parties, and immediately the crowd adjourned to C. M. Clay's office, filling up the whole street for a considerable distance.—The doors and window blinds of the office were all closed. In a few minutes the committee of sixty arrived, and, on their approaching the door, a pledge was proffered to them in the name and behalf of C. M. Clay, that, if they should not molest his property, his paper should be immediately discontinued. A member of the committee replied that the proposition came too late, and that they must do the work for which they were appointed. The keys, according to the orders of C. M. Clay, were then given up to them, and the members of the committee, as their names were successively called by their chairman, entered the office, all other persons being excluded. The committee, after taking possession of the office, sent for some of the master printers of the city, and had everything boxed up in the most workmanlike manner, and the boxes were taken to Frankfort on the next morning to be placed on the first Cincinnati boat.

☞ The Lancaster Intelligencer contradicts the report that Mr. Buchanan will in December go on the Supreme Bench, and says he "will remain in the Cabinet, and aid in the settlement of the Oregon question, according to the well-known rights and the notorious wishes of the country."

LATE FROM MEXICO.

From the N. O. Tropic, Extra, of Aug. 14.

We hasten to lay before the readers of the Tropic the latest news from Mexico. The *Waterwitch* left Vera Cruz on the 5th instant, and arrived here between five and six o'clock this morning. It seems that, after all the gasconading despatches of the Mexican Minister, a declaration of war is now very doubtful. Our prompt and intelligent correspondent tells the whole story:

Vera Cruz, August 4, 1845.

The election of a new President commenced on the 1st instant, for which there are four candidates—say, General Herrera, President *ad interim*; General Almonte, ex-Mexican Minister at Washington; Gomez Farias, and one other whose name has escaped my memory. The Presidency, however, seems to lay between the two former, one of whom it is supposed will be the successful candidate.

Almonte has offered his services to the Government in the approaching campaign against Texas.

The British brig of war Persian arrived here on the 27th ultimo, in seven days from Galveston, bringing the news of the annexation of Texas being confirmed by President Jones, and also that a body of United States troops, say about 4,000 men, were expected at Galveston in the course of a few days.

It appears now that our Government is in no hurry to declare war against the United States; or, at any rate, it seems to be the general opinion that she will merely attempt to re-conquer Texas without making any declaration of war. Of course the news by the Persian caused a great excitement throughout the country. The Ministry has presented an act to the two Chambers for their deliberation:

1st. To declare war against the United States.

2d. Authorizing them to raise a foreign or national loan to the amount of fifteen millions of dollars, which they consider to be requisite to carry on a war and re-conquer Texas.

The proposals are now under discussion in the Chambers, and if they get the "S'argent" there is no doubt they will make the attempt to again get possession, though it is doubtful whether they declare war against the United States or not.

The tariff question is still under discussion, or rather has been referred to a committee; but if they procrastinate as they generally do, God knows when we shall get sight of the long-expected document; and in the mean time the country will lose a great deal, as merchants do not like to ship with so much uncertainty.

August 5.—The Waterwitch not sailing yesterday, I open to say that we have no news from the American squadron, but it is thought here that it will soon appear.

Rumors were brought by the above arrival of the march towards Texas of 10,000 Mexican troops, but these reports are not confirmed by the Mexican newspapers.

For the Pittsburgh Gazette.

The "Native" Meeting in Elizabeth.

Messrs. Editors:—In a communication published in the American Eagle of the 12th instant, headed "Native American Meeting," purport ng to be an account of a meeting held by the "Natives" of Elizabeth, and signed by 'Native,' there are so many errors and gross misrepresentations that I have thought it necessary to correct them, and give a plain, straight forward and impartial statement of the affair. 'Native' says—"the people at an early hour filled the Town Hall to overflowing, until," as he says, "they stuck out a feet into the street; there were many on the outside of the building." I would judge from this statement that the gentleman who reported it, either possessed double sight, or used magnifying glasses to make so numerous a company out of so meagre an assembly. Now the plain facts of the case are these: it was announced in flaming hand-bills that R. H. Forrester and T. Howard, Esqrs., would address the citizens of Elizabeth on the principles of American Republicanism on the 6th of August. Accordingly, on the evening of that day, some six or eight boys, and between twenty and thirty men assembled in the Town Hall, from motives of curiosity, where they were addressed by the above named gentlemen. The only ground that 'Native' has for saying that the people "stuck out into the street a feet," is, that owing to the warmth of the evening some five or six persons preferred staying on the outside of the building, where (thanks to the orators' lungs,) they were equally edified with those within; altogether the meeting was not near so large as the recent primary meeting of the Antimasonic and Whig party. But let us hear what 'Native' says again. He thus proceeds:—"The speakers were listened to with great attention, and from the frequent, hearty stamps and cheers, we were sure the sentiments of the party were warmly responded to by the *"good, honest, patriotic, American hearts* of the people of the flourishing and enterprising town of Elizabeth." Here are compliments with a vengeance, enough to warm the heart of an Icelander or an Esquimaux; but I am afraid the gentleman had recourse again to his magnifying powers. 'Native' surely would not suppose that the *"good, honest, patriotic"* citizens of Elizabeth were so far deficient in politeness as not to hear the speakers patiently through their discourses. The "frequent hearty stamps and cheers" were like angels visits, "few and far between," and only elicited by the castigation of some fallen politician. Was 'Native' as well acquainted in Elizabeth Borough and Township as some others, he would find but few hearts responsive to the cause he advocates, and his hope that the shackles of party are broken here, entirely prostrated; for I assert, without fear of contradiction, that the Antimasonic and Whig party of these election districts, is as well organized and prepared for action as in any of the preceding campaigns, and the history of the past assures us that nothing, not even the destruction of our Tariff, would induce the Locofocos to leave their "party." If the gentleman calculates on receiving much aid from this quarter he will find himself as wide of the mark as he was in his calculations of numbers at the meeting now under consideration.

But to return to 'Native.' We will let him further describe the meet ng. He says "the meeting was addressed by R. H. Forrester, Esq., of Pittsburgh, who explained and enforced the principles of the party in an able and eloquent speech of an hour and a half. Mr. F. is an able and eloquent champion, &c. &c." With Mr. Forrester I have nothing to do; his speech was long enough in all conscience to be founded on evils that are yet to arise; and if his eloquence consists in decrying such men as Horace Greely and other veterans in the cause of reform, his head will grow grey before *it* produces those blushing honors his friend has so fondly predicted to be his reward.

By the way, I would just remark that he is very *generous* in his disposition, for having paid a visit of some half days length to one of the leading Locos in our township, in return for kindness received he promised *him* a copy of some votes which he thinks can be made use of to injure the election of Whig candidates and forward the prospects of his Locofoco brethren, and I understand from a source to be relied on, that he has faithfully fulfilled his promise.

"Native" concludes by saying "the American spirit is up in Elizabeth." In this he is right, and he will find it revealed at the polls in October that American Whigs, both by birth and principle, the same with our fathers of '76, here in Elizabeth still stand firm to what they have hitherto advocated, and maugre the united efforts of the allies, (Locofocoism and Nativism,) will give their old-fashioned majority in the coming contest.

A MECHANIC.

The Oregon Emigrants.—The St. Josephs Gazette, published in Missouri, has news from the Oregon emigrants. Another company had stopped which contained fifteen men and thirty-five women. They were about 800 miles above Council Bluffs, on the Missouri river; they had despaired of getting on this season, and are planting buckwheat with the expectation of obtaining provisions on which they may resume their journey next spring.

ORLANDO LOOMIS, Attorney at Law, office on 4th street above Smithfield. je21

NOTICE.

THE "Allegheny Saving Fund Company" having increased the number of shares in said Company, persons wishing stock will please call at the office in Ohio street, Allegheny City. jy31 d2w&wtf

RICHARD COWAN, Attorney at Law, office in Burke's Buildings, Fourth street, near Market. je22-wly

ADAM HOEH,

MANUFACTURER of all kinds of SEGARS, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco and Snuff. Union st. near the Diamond, Pittsburgh. ap8-wly

J. H. DUNCAN,

GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,

and4-wly BROWNSVILLE PA

S. & J. J. ALLEN & CO.,

No. 7 South Wharves, below Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA

HAVE constantly on hand and they offer for sale—

Bleached and unbleached winter and spring Sperm Oils;

Bleached, Lard and Elephant Oil;

do and crude Whale Oil;

Tanner's Oil. Also, Sperm Candles;

Rice, Groundnuts, &c.,

To which the attention of purchasers is invited.

jy15-w3m

SELLERS' GREAT REMEDY FOR LIVER COMPLAINT—NO CURE—NO PAY.

DEAR SIR—There were two boxes of your invaluable Liver Pills brought to this country, which cured two persons who had been doctoring for the liver complaint for years. When I was last in Pittsburgh I bought two boxes more, for persos who have received great benefit from it, more than from any other medicine they have ever taken. As there are but few persons here who are not troubled more or less with Liver Complaint, there is great demand for your liver pills; I therefore send for one or two dozen. If I had known the value of your pills as I now know it, I won'd not have left Pittsburgh without taking a dozen boxes. Yours,

J. KAUFMAN, Crawford Co. Pa.

A Remarkable Case,

Attention is asked to the following statement of Samuel McCord, Esq. of Wellsburgh, Va.

Wellsburgh, Va. May 26th, 1845.

I hereby certify that I was afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Phthisic for a long time, being more than a year under the care of a Physician, that the disease, instead of being relieved by the medicines I took, kept gradually getting worse; my body swelled so that I was unable to stoop low enough to tie my shoe. When the disease was at the worst I was recommended to try Sellers' Liver Pills. I did so, *and was relieved greatly by the use of the first box, and completely cured by the second.*

SAMUEL McCORD.

These Pills which stand unrivalled by any Medicine known for the cure of diseased livers, are prepared and sold by R. E. SELLERS, No. 125 Smithfield st. sold also by Kerr & Mohler, 145 Wood st. L. Wilcox Jr. and Wm. Thorn Market st; Fess & Cassell, 5th Ward; and H. P. Schwartz and John Mitchell, Allegheny City aug23-

STRAY COW.

WAS taken up by the subscriber living in Jefferson township, Allegheny county, on the Brownsville road, on the 28th of June last, a light cruddie cow supposed to be 10 or 12 years of age. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away. SAMUEL GLENN.

aug5-w3t*

NEW WOOLLEN FACTORY.

THE subscriber having completed his arrangements, has now in operation the "**Pittsburgh Woollen Factory,**" located near the mouth of Saw Mill Run, south side of the Ohio, south half a mile of the city. Having the latest improvements in machinery and good practical workmen he hopes to be able to furnish to those who may favor him with their custom with articles of superior quality and at the lowest prices.

Always for sale or exchange for wool. Flannels of different colors, Yarns, Carpet Chain, Jeans, Tweeds, &c. &c. ALEX. INGRAM, Jr.

☞ Office in the city, at the Bookstore of Ingram, Elliott & Co. Market st. near the Diamond. je27-w2m

FARM FOR SALE

THE subscribers will offer at public sale on the premises on Thursday, the 2d day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., a farm, lately the property of John Cowan, dec'd, situate in South Buffalo township, Allegheny county, Pa. 17 miles North-east of Pittsburgh, and 4 miles south of Logan's Ferry on the road leading from Antrim Post Office to Hamilton's mill, (about 2 miles from said mill,) adjoining lands of Rev. S. M. McClung, Jacob Alter, John King and others, containing 106 acres, about 75 of which are cleared, and also contains abundance of coal.

On the premises are erected a good farm house, smoke house, spring house and a barn there is also a good orchard, consisting of Apples, Pears, Cherries &c.

The terms will be cash, and an indisputable title will be given.

Preaching, by different denominations, within about two miles. JACOB ALTER,

JOSIAH McJUNKIN,

jy25-w9t *Executors.*

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Baldwin Township, Allegheny county, between Brownsville and Washington roads, 4½ miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining the lands of the heirs of Henry Beltzhoover, Messrs. Rutherford's, Alex. Long and others, containing 144 acres of first rate lime stone land well watered, and abundance of coal; about 100 acres cleared and under a high state of cultivation. There are on the premises two good dwelling houses (one stone,) and barn, and a good orchard of the choicest variety of fruit trees, in good bearing order. For further information inquire of A. BRAWDY,

East Liverpool, Columbiana Co. Ohio.

Or to GEO. BRAWDY, on the premises.

jy22-w3m*

DR. McLANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILL,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years, until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes alternating with lax; the head is troubled with pain accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but not always; we have never seen a few of them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects of his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M. D.

☞ *Observe*—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by

JONATHAN KIDD & Co.

Wholesale and Retail Druggists,

Diamond Alley, Pittsburgh.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills. aug19-w6m

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

THE subscriber is desirous to sell the following valuable property situate five miles west of the town of New Lisbon, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, and near the line of the *Sandy and Beaver Canal*, and 12 miles from Wellsville, on the Ohio River.

One tract of land containing 171 acres, lying on the west branch of the waters of Little Beaver. Upon this tract of land and stream of water, there is now a new and large *Flouring Water Mill*, five stories high, with three pair of stone in operation, two pair of which are the best quality of French Burrs, with all the necessary machinery for manufacturing flour in large quantities, and water sufficient during the whole year. There is also on this tract a large *Dwelling House* and *Barn*, *Store House*, *Cooper and Blacksmith shops*, with comfortable dwellings attached